THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

Barrow, Alaska,
July 11, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
General Secretary, The Bd of Home Missions,
The Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.,
New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

Referring to my quarterly financial report to Mr. Banks, Treasurer, carbon of which I enclose herewith.

You will observe that I greatly reduced expense of my second itinerary to Wainwright, that of April. The January trip must always prove the more expensive, and yet experience will enable me to cut the necessary outlay greatly. Wainwright natives are now putting away dog feed for me as against further trips, which will reduce materially the cost attending feeding of dogs.

I purchased two reindeer skins for use as floor in tent, or to be placed underneath sleeping bags. My January experience taught md the absolute necessity therefor. These are charged under head of General Expense. Ere another winter I deem it essential that further equipment be had as my outfit was far from complete last winter. I of course understand that all legitimate expense connected with this evangelical work both eastward and southward along the coast shall be charged to the Mission. As yet I am using my own tent, a small one brought from Indiana, 6 x 8 ft, pyramidal in shape, and entirely inadequate on the trail for self and attendants. With a temperature of -38 F., we crowded therein, cooking, eating, sleeping and drying our clothing as best we could, but it was problematical and most uncomfortable. I am also using my own sled and my sleeping bags bought and paid fr for myself as against these trips. My outlay is approximately $150. A reindeer sleeping bag is supposed to last not longer than two years owing to fur coming off. I have used mine two winters and it bids fair to last another season. However, I deem it wise to have another made soon. But my tent is unsuited to this work. I need a 10 x 12, and made from very light material owing to weight being a serious factor on trail. Owing to long ~~delay~~ delay in securing permission from your office and then getting tent in time for such itinerary work as your Board may authorize for the following season, I am taking the liberty to order a suitable tent through Mr. Bloomfield who returns to San Francisco this summer, and will have him send it me by mail. In this way only can I hope to secure tent for this year's work. Made from "Egyptian" cloth, it will weigh approximately but 30% of tents of same size made from canvas. It will cost more but in the end it will be the cheaper. I hope for your approval.

Records will show that among the large amount of stuff purchased by Mr. Eide ere leaving Seattle, there were two pair of skis. He sold one pair and pocketed the cash, but the remaining set was sold by me recently to janitor and collected for on wage account. I credit "equipment"

for $12.50, and charge same to wage account. They cost the Board in Seattle $10 if I mistake not. But freight is to be added. Locally they are sold for from $15 to $20. The janitor was satisfied with price. Much ammunition remains here bought likewise by Eide and paid for by the Board, but as yet I have sold none.

Hospital financial report shows fees received for hospital care in cases of three white patients. At time of writing two of these accounts are yet to be paid, but ere closing report to Mr. Banks I hope to show cash in hand, and will remit same with report. As stated under other cover, in letter of later date, I have to date charged nothing for personal services as surgeon in these cases, hence report no ~~xxxx~~ moneys therefor. In no case have we received less than $5 per day for hospital care from these whites saving only Mrs. Doyle whose care was complimentary on our part and for reasons given in letter devoted to "Fees."

Church collections, now made every Communion Day, quarterly, not as ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ formerly -- once each ~~xxxx~~ year, will be shown in Mission Report. Because of high rate of exchange here on Canadian money I am sending currency to Mr. Banks that he may perhaps secure better rate. Each collection day so far Dr. and Mrs. Doyle have presented the church with a Canadian five dollar bill, and perhaps other currency as well of lower denomination. In face of financial stress this year in Barrow I deem the results as shown in report not bad.

I have had no collections as yet in Point Barrow this year. And this, because of various reasons difficult to explain. I hope to manage it later on.

"Mission Labor" account is heavier this quarter account much labor incident to shovelling of snow, and repair of stoves found in manse burned out, which stoves have beem put in tolerable condition with such new repair parts as have been from time to time sent here for that purpose but which I found stored in garret. Some of these fit o.k., while other parts were mis-fits. We made some parts from heavy sheet iron discovered also here. In all this labor, I have donned overalls and worked as hard and at times harder than those paid wages.

In all my business relations with this Mission and Hospital is has been and ever shall be my aim to use as great economy as is consistent with good service and the general wellfare of the work. I am paying 30¢ per hr for labor. The Trader, Mr. Brower, pays in addition three meals per day to laborers. We cannot well do that owing to scarcity of food stuffs this year in Hospital, but personally I have fed all laborers for Mission and from out my personal supplies. Miss Dakin fed one meal per day to ice cutters last autumn. She also furnished beans for the people who volunteered to renovate the Church, Mrs. Greist cooking and feeding beans, coffee, biscuits, etc., to 49 souls that day. That included children who of course had to come with mothers. No wages were paid. We have fed many Eskimo this year, hungry souls on whom Mrs. Greist took pity. Her reward must be in heaven.

Yours sincerely,

H. W. Greist

Henry Wireman Greist, M.D.,
Superintendent and Missionary in Charge.

Copy for
Rev. Dr. J.A. Marquis's

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

THE BARROW HOSPITAL

Barrow, Alaska,
July 27, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Bd. of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

I enclose herewith financial statements for both Hospital, and for this Mission, covering period Mch.31st -- June 30th, '22.

(a) I also enclose drafts or checks in face value sum of $470.70, itemised as follows:

1	given by H. W. Bloomfield for ----------	$71.45
1	" " Cape Smythe Whaling and Trading Co	100.
1	" " P. E. Doyle for (Canadian Bank) -	~~$224.25~~ 334.25 -disc 15% = 195.00 *
1	order on Bureau of Education by J. A. Nichols	75.

(b) The check by Dr. Doyle is upon the Bank of Nova Scotia, and is subject to discount at an unknown figure, but I have asked for an amount permitting a discount of 15%, his account being $195. He gives me check for $224.25. In my Mission Financial report you will note that I remit this particular check to you as of $195 only.

(c) Having no advices as to cost to us here of groceries, coal, oils, etc., it is manifestly impossible for us to know exactly cost of maintenance of Hospital. In my financial reports, therefore, I am handicapped to that extent. I cannot give you complete statement. And I assume you do not expect same. While I am keeping a ~~complete~~ set of double entry books, yet I cannot close ledger as to various accounts and ascertain exact cost of up-keep etc. I have believed ~~xxy~~ that you wish some such statement as that I give and that your office can in turn work out the cost with such figures as you have at hand, and in addition to such data as that I give.

(d) Personally, I have collected no fees whatsoever, directly or indirectly, from those whites served professionally. I am reporting all moneys handled. But in as much as Rev. Dr. Marquis granted permission to divide such fees as I may see fit to charge the whites, and with the Board, and also, consistently therewith, ~~the~~ permit Miss Dakin, Head Nurse, some portion of such fees received from whites for hospital care, I believed it proper to allow her an interest in those fees during this first year. Beginning with Aug.1st, I shall charge all whites a professional fee. But during this first year I gave my services free to all.

(e) Referring again to paragraph "c" and its subject matter: If hereafter it shall be your pleasure to give us copies of invoices of supplies, with cost plus freights, we coul through annual or semi-annual invoices, or even quarterly invoices, reach a very close estimate of cost of maintenance. And thus my quarterly financial statements would

thus be the more complete and approximately cover actual costs, being in truth "financial statements."

Rev. Dr. Condit, when here last year and while discussing with me the matter of allowing employes of Hospital supplies "At cost to us," rather emphasized the wisdom of granting them these commodities at ~~at~~ actual cost plus freights -- cost laid down here. And I have tried to steer away from profits as to these poor people. But it is difficult to know at what price to let goods go and in absence of invoices. I have estimated the values usually from knowledge of values at home, adding a percentum to cover freights. This is all I can do under present conditions. In some manner I learned cost to us in San Francisco of oils, kerosine and gasoline, and have been guided accordingly, estimating freight at $1.00 the cu ft. As to coal, I am yet all at sea. Rev. Dr. Condit told me that it would cost us right at $65 laid down here, but Mr. Brower, local representative of the Liebes Company tells me that I am letting my people have coal at a figure less than that coal costs the Liebes Co locally. I regret any error such as this, but I am innocent of any culpability. If any mistake has occurred it was inadvertently made by the good Doctor Condit.

I will esteem it a favor of first magnitude if you will set me right as to these various matters.

Yours very sincerely,

Henry Wireman Greist, M.D.,
Missionary and Sup't in Chg.

Varbus encs.

POINT BARROW MISSION

Financial Statement, Quarter ending June 30, 1922.

Wainwright station, Itinerary expense, Apr.,	$80.15	
General Expense - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	9.50	
Labor -	50.23	
Ice and water - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	10.30	$150.18

Orders given in payment of above, C.S.W.& T.CO.,		$135.30
Wages as yet unpaid - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		10.43
Due Dr. H. W. Greist - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		4.45 $150.18

Cash Received

Balance on hands last report, (Mch.31) January collection Barrow Church	$18.69	
Barrow Church collection April, - - - -	30.60	
Sold 3 tons coal, Dr. P. E. Doyle @$65	195.	$244.29

Cash Paid

By drafts sent Mr. Varian Banks, Treasurer, herewith	$244.29

Memorandum:

Coal used by mission, Manse and Church, this wuarter, 4 tons and 200 lbs estimated as costing $65 per ton - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$266.50
Gas and oil used this quarter estimated as costing - - - - - -	9.90
	276.40

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF BARROW

Financial Statement, Quarter ending June 30, 1922.

Wage Acct.,	Janitor 3 mos @	$83.33	$249.99		
	Mrs. Eide	25.	75.		
	Helen	15.	45.	$369.99	
Labor - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				41.30	
Ice and Water - - - - - - - - - - - -				19.75	
Food stuffs bo't - - - - - - - - - -				30.70	
Hospital equipment - - - - - - - - - -				1.60	$463.34

Hospital supplies used in payment of wages $4.45

Coal used toward paym't wages - - - - 39.

Oils and gas used toward paym't wages - 8.

Equipment (1 pr skis) used " " 12.50

Wages as yet unpaid, (Mrs. Eide) last (this) quar. 75.

Orders drawn on C.S.W.& T.Co. in paym't of accounts - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 324.39 463.34

Cash Received --

Hospital fees, three white patients, $246.45

Cash paid out --

By Miss Lakin, 20% of fees, as ½ nursing share, $49.29

Balance on hands (remitted herewith) - - - - - - 197.16

Memorandum

Coal used in Hospital this quarter, 9 tons and 1700 lbs, @ $65 per ton, - - - - - - - - $650.25

Oils and gas used - 3.40 $653.65

Copy for St. Margaret's

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
July 30, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

In my financial reports covering the Barrow Hospital for quarters ending March 31st, and June 30th, respectively, you will note that I report wages to Mrs. Eide as unpaid.

When Doctor Condit was here last summer, and at the time we contracted with Mrs. Eide to serve as Housekeeper of Hospital at the stated salary of $25 per month, it was said: "YOu may pay her wages in regular way, by orders on the local trading company, else she may have her wages in cash, but in latter case she will have to await drafts from New York."

As the months went by, Mrs. Eide continued to advise that, she did not wish her wages until such time as she might wish to return to the states, perhaps with this coming August.

She now tells me she has a draft from New York, received last winter some time, and for a sum which now escapes her mind.

In face of this I will pay her no wages at all unless in mean while I shall be advised by your office as to what balance will be due her with the close of her year's service, together with authorization to pay that balance here in the regular way, by an order.

Yours truly,

Henry Wireman Greist, M.D.,
Superintendent and Missionary in Charge.

Copy for Thompson

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF BARROW

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 10, 1922.

The Cutter Labcratory,
Berkley, Cal.

Gentlemen:

We have in stock following vaccines and serums which have expired as to date recommended for their use. Kindly say if same may be returned for exchange. Mails are few and far between to this far North, and your reply cannot reach me until early in spring. I cannot therefore get these products to you until near one year hence at best, but assuredly will appreciate your kindly consideration to this Hospital and Mission.

Antitoxin

12 pkgs., Diphtheria ~~Vaccine~~, 10,000 units, "4271-B-495," expiring date - June 28, 1921.

3 " Tetanus Antitoxin, 5,000 units, "861-B-59," Aug/30/1921.

11 " Typhoid-Prophylactic, 6271-A-900, Sep.6, 1921.

3 " 20 c.c. Mixed Vaccine, Pertussis, 5926-A-32, May 10, 1921.

1 " 30 c.c., Anti-Meningitis Serum, (2, 15 c.c. Syringes,) 2685-A-953, Sep.15th, 1920.

Yours very truly,

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Charge.

Copy for Dr. Morgan

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF POINT BARROW

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION

Barrow, Alaska,
August 10, 1922.

Messrs. Eli Lilly & Co.,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

On assuming charge of this Mission and of this Hospital Last year I discovered in stock certain vaccines, etc., which are expiring as to date, and some of which have been long expired.

I am sending under separate cover 12 pkgs of vaccine virus for immunization against Small Pox, your serial numbers and date of expiration as follows:

4	pkgs.,	5 tubes each,	Glyc.Vac.Virus,	"18342-6837," 8/4/1918
4	"	5 " "	" " "	" 7465-5101," 9/3/1917
4	"	5 " "	" " "	"29038-8232," 7/24/1919

It is understood that these goods are exchangable, and we hope you will be able to consistently return to us vaccines up-to-date.

Among other vaccines discovered in stock of your manufacture, we have the following which are also out of date. However, I am awaiting advices from you ere sending ~~the following~~ for exchange, and especially since they constitute our entire stock of similar remedies. --

10 pkgs Pneumococcus-Antigen (Rosenow) 5 c.c. each,
your serial "25959-10277," --- dated 6/20/1921

4 pkgs Influenza-Pneumonia Vac., (Rosenow) 20 c.c. each,
Your ser. no. "35446-13575,

3 pkgs Strep-Staph Vac #4, 20 c.c., each, "34073-13242," 9/9/1921

4 pkgs Catarrh.Vac. Comb., #4, 20 c.c.
"35441-12154", expiration date 10/1/1921.

Will you please advise if we may send these for exchange? And because we have but one summer mail per year, and that by the one annual steamer, it is suggested that, if vaccines and serums, etc., are injured by temperatures below -40 F., that goods to be returned to us be mailed out in early spring, March or April at latest, that they may come on steamer rather than by dog sledge over-land and for many hundreds of miles.

Thanking you, we remain

Sincerely,

Henry W. Greist, M.D.
Superintendent and Missionary in Ch

Carbon for B. Morgus

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 18, 1922.

The Western Agents, Seattle,
The Domestic Engineering Co.,
Makers of Delco Light Products,
of Dayton, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

We have the Delco Lighting system in this hospital, with dynamo #84253, shipped to us summer of 1920. On this dynamo there is an ampere hour meter #B-167270, and made by Sangamon Elec.Co., Springfield, Ills.

This ampere hour meter went bad during this last winter, and probably because of vibration. Certainly no one tampered therewith. Nor has any one attempted to repair same.

It is desired that you get a duplicate ampere hour jeter to us at earliest possible moment. The writer is sending this letter out to states by personal messenger to insure speedier delivery and with the hope that another meter may be gotten out on the last sailing of the "Victoria" from Seattle. Otherwise, the little instrument cannot possibly reach us for another year.

The injured meter will not be removed from dynamo pending recepit of another instrument. It is hoped then that your company will permit us to return same for such credit as same merits.

It is further desired that you instruct us fully as to removal of broken instrument and replacing in position the new meter that no accidents may be had. There are no competent electricians within a thousand miles of this hospital.

Mr. J. A. Gould, of Leary Bldg., Seattle, member of the Board of Home Missions, will care for our interests locally.

Thanking you, we remain

Yours very truly,

H.W.G.

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Superintendent and Missionary in Charge.

Copy to Morgan

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 18, 1922.

Mr. J. A. Gould,
Member, Board of Home Missions,
The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.,
Seattle, Wash.

Dear Mr. Gould:

Mr. E. W. Bloomfield, for three years in Barrow and connected with the Cape Smythe Whaling and Trading Co., Inc., (a Liebes concern,) is now en route to the states and has kindly proffered his offices as to some matters of urgent business of this Mission as he passes through Seattle. Because these matters require dispatch, and because to enter into correspondence with Rev. Dr. Marquis would entail delay, I am venturing to appeal to you and would beg your kindly cooperation to the end that these much needed goods may be had yet this winter if may be. And that means that such merchandise as may be had must be on the Victoria on her last voyage out -- perhaps two or three days after Mr. Bloomfield lands.

I enclose letter addressed to the Domestic Engineering Co., manufacturers of the Delco Light products, and makers of our dynamo in Hospital. This communication is self-explanatory. This emergency is of such magnitude that we must have this broken part if at all possible and yet this winter. Possibly you will be able to get this small instrument off to us yet this autumn. The broken "Hour Meter" may be repaired, perhaps, and we ought have credit thereon, but I hesitate to remove it from dynamo ere the new part is received. I will then return it to you for such credit.

I very greatly need a suitable tent for my itinerary work up and down this coast. With the use of dogs and sledge weight becomes a matter of vital consequence. The ordinary canvas tent and of sufficient weight of material to insure protection as against severe arctic storms, weighs entirely too much. During the past year I have used a small 6 x 8 tent of canvas belonging to myself, and yet that tent has proven too heavy, too bulky and withall is entirely too small. To crowd three people therein, to do ones cooking, drying of clothing, and to spread beds as well, is too much to ask of human nature, and yet the writer did it this year and on one occasion, and for five days, entertained five souls in that small space and on the trail with low temperatures and terrific storms. He does not care to repeat the experience.

I wish a so-called "silk" tent, which is really made from an Egyptian cloth, very light, perfect as to protective power, green in color. This tent should not be smaller than 8 x 10, with side walls, "sod cloth," and without poles, poles to be had here. Such a tent will weigh not more than 50% of the weight of a canvas tent similar

In rel supplies needed.

in size and shape, and withall will prove far surperior as to confort in such storms as we have and nearly always have in mid-winter when on trail. And if writer carries out that proposed trip to Demarcation Point, as urged by Rev. Dr. Condit for this last March but which was postponed account lack of proper outfit, etc., etc., -- if this trip to the far Eastward be had then this tent is almost absolutely necessary. And the 8 x 10 will be none too large for a party of three. The "wall tent" of this size affords considerable room, and it is believed the size suggested will be ample, and it will weigh not more than 15 lbs and can be folded into very small space.

Mr. Bloomfield will glady assist to the limit of his ability as to these several matters, and his experience upon the ~~xxxxx~~ trail during his many years in Alaska will prove of invaluable assistance and his judgment is excellent. He knows what I need as to tent.

Thanking you most heartily for your kindly assistance, I remain

Sincerely yours,

H.W.G.

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Superintendent and Missionary in Charge.

Carbon to Rev. Dr. Marquis.
Enc. 1.

THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD

HOME PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 19, 1912.

Messrs. Lomen Bro's,
Nome, Alaska.

Gentlemen:

Please send me following goods --

1 ream typewriter paper letter size

1 ream thin paper for manifold copies carbon, letter size

½ doz typewriter ribbons, Underwood, ½ in., record, black or colors -- green and purple.

Please send bill direct to Mr. Marion Parks, Treasurer, the Board of Home Missions, 156, Fifth Ave., New York, and send memo to me.

Yours truly,

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Superintendent and Missionary in Charge

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 19, 1922.

Rev. Dr. John A. Marquis,
General Sec'y, the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

Relative to office stationery, stamps, etc., to be used in the business of this Mission, in correspondence and other work connected therewith.

I would call your attention to fact that the correspondence connected with my work in Barrow has grown to some volume. On every mail I receive many letters of inquiry from people all over the country, asking this and that question as to our work, the Hospital, etc., and these have replies. As at Wales, I have met the expense as to postage, and a large to an extent as to stationery as well. Rev. Dr. Condit insisted that I must meet this expense personally, and I did until this month when I purchased with Mission funds such postage stamps as will be required for the outgoing Mission mail. The Doctor did send me some paper on his returning to Nome last year, two reams, but that supply is near exhausted. I have purchased all typewriter ribbons as well. I furnish my own typewriter, which is all right.

Will you kindly say, if it is not entirely proper and right for this Mission to stand the expense of this office, its correspondence, etc? I am writing no unnecessary letters, but there are a lot of necessary ones, it appears, and as a business man I cannot neglect so important matter.

On this mail I am ordering some stationery as against another winter's use, and am requesting bill be sent from the Lomen Bro's in Nome direct to our Treasurer, Mr. Banks, copy of which letter I enclose herewith.

Please put me right, if I am wrong.

Yours sincerely,

H. W. Greist

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

FIRST CLASS

IN REPLY
MENTION INITIAL AND DATE
FGC:S

United States Post Office

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

August 29th, 1922.

Rev. Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Point Barrow, Alaska.

My dear Sir:

A copy of our letter to the Presbyterian Board of Publication, is handed you for your information as it is thought possibly you have requested that Board to so address your mails. It is believed that such mails will be better handled if the directions, care Capt. John Backlund, Ship C.S. Holmes, Seattle, Wash., are not placed on such mails. The parcels in question are being dispatched September 1st, to Point Barrow, via the S. S. Victoria, which sails direct to Nome from this Office.

Respectfully yours,

Fred E. Williams
Supt. of Mails.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis:
Please note.
I am not guilty in premises.
Some of our mail was greatly delayed by being addressed in care Capt Backlund
Pkgs arrived in January so addressed which otherwise had been here in August.
W. W. G.

FGC:S

August 29th, 1922.

Presbyterian Board of Publication,
Spring Garden Bldg.,
S.E. Cor. Broad and Spring Garden Sts.,
Philadelphia, Pa.,

My dear Sirs:

This Office is in receipt of several packages of Sunday School literature addressed to Rev. Henry W. Greist, M.D. Point Barrow, Alaska, which bear the shipping directions, care Capt. John Backland, Ship C. S. Holmes, Seattle, Wash.,

For your information, please be advised that such directions are liable to subject your Publication to serious delay as the parcels are apt to be placed in the Seattle, Wash., General Delivery, instead of being forwarded to Pt. Barrow, Alaska. Kindly have such mails addressed simply Point Barrow, leaving off the directions, via Ship C. S. Holmes, Seattle, Wash., and this Office will give the mails the most expeditious dispatch.

Respectfully yours,

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER BY DR. HENRY W. GREIST

Barrow, Alaska, October 3, 1922.

The arrival of the summer boats is always a time of rush and nervous strain. So very much is crowded into a few brief hours. During the long, long year we have largely accustomed ourselves to the awful quiet, to our isolation, to a grim routine not altogether ours from necessity but rather due to habits of former years which we persistently observe "lest we forget," and while we pride ourselves in the possession of remarkably accurate time-pieces, yet on last analysis it may be justly asked, To what purpose? However that may be, nevertheless we do respect the call of the alarm clock at 6.30 A.M. We attend morning clinic on the minute, and church services begin as promptly as do those at "Fifth Avenue." A younger man would perhaps yield to the temptation to relax and to forget this time-table existence, to walk rather than respect the rail-road time card, but we will not. It keeps us fit, and to play at making the morning train adds zest and -- yes, it makes for better work all along the line. But, with this regular routine well established and religiously observed throughout the year, attuned to our little world and its requirements, then can you imagine the awful jar resulting to us and from the arrival of the freight ships? No, you cannot. I am sure you would esteem us quite foolish. But, such is our life in the Arctic. With the departure of the boats, with the removal of supplies from the beach and their proper care accomplished, the checking of invoices completed and all goods stored for the year, then, and not until then, do we rub our eyes, 'phone to the train despatcher to set us right again as to the schedule, and settle down once more to a sane existence.

October 12, 1922

Ten days have elapsed, days full of hard work and anxiety owing to this furnace proposition. No laboring man ever worked harder than has your missionary during the last two or three weeks. I have put in ten hours hard manual labor daily, working with the men and quitting only when they quit. The second furnace is yet "falling", as the janitor puts it, or sinking. It is now gone down near twelve inches and is wrenched out of shape and I fear is broken badly. We are using it from necessity as we have no other possible manner of heating the building; but we are ever watchful. We have worked early and late in putting in the first heating plant. I had no material with which to "reinforce" the cement, no wire, no rodding of suitable size, and at last hit upon the happy idea of reinforcing with whale-ribs and whale jaw-bones. I found a quantity of these in the village used at some time in building operations, and secured a number. I sawed them into lengths and laid them criss-cross, first putting in a generous layer of "grout" (cement, gravel and water, the latter being boiling hot and strongly impregnated with salt as an added guarantee against freezing ere it might "set") and thus have whale-ribs or jaw-bones, as large in diameter as a man's thigh, quite generously mixed up with that grout. I cannot believe that foundation will other than remain in its location a thousand years. We took every precaution against freezing, although the temperature is some ten to fifteen degrees below the 32 mark. Any builder will tell you that much material is required for

a foundation in cement thirty inches deep, and 5 ft x 6 ft in horizontal dimensions. Sand had to be dug from under snow down on the beach. Same was hauled on sledges in sacks. The missionary shoveled sand, cement, mixed that grout, until his back ached and finally gave out, an acute attack of lumbago ensuing. But the cement was all mixed and in place. Then he continued on the job in guise of a "boss" merely. But that cement is now to his liking, and he believes it will not "fall." We are now putting the furnace together, after allowing the cement to stand and harden as long as we possibly dared in face of the other furnace going badly.

In the meantime I have had my year's ice harvested. I put just thirty-three men to work one mile from the hospital and they in one day cut sufficient ice and piled same safely off the pond, for our year's use. Within the last two days I have had men hauling this ice and piling it near the hospital ready to be drawn up into the ice room with pulleys. When this ice "harvest" is "ripe" we must cut it then and at once, as it quickly becomes too thick. That we have harvested is about ten to eleven inches thick. It is a great pity we cannot store all of it now, sufficient for the entire year, but that ice room is so very small - holds not 20% of a year's supply, and we must fill it, and then haul ice throughout the winter for our current needs, leaving the ice room for the short six to ten weeks of summer; but alas, it holds not sufficient for even our short weeks of summer. The Lord graciously sent us ice from the sea this summer. It remains to be learned how, our problems another year will be solved. Please remember, all water used and for all purposes must be had from ice. That pond water is foul in summer, brown, and Miss Dakin even objected to using same this last summer for laundry and scrubbing purposes. I greatly rejoice I did not follow the suggestion of Mr. Brown and recommend to the Board that we build a pipe-line from that pond to the hospital, for supplying hospital with water during the brief summer. Dr. Condit asked me to consider it well, to carefully survey all conditions, and then either recommend it or else reject it, and records will show that I argued against it. To store in winter sufficient ice for the entire year is the only solution. But we do need one or more of the two immense wooden tanks (purchased and sent here with our outfit in 1920,) connected with furnaces so that we may keep an adequate supply of water as against fire to say nothing of the water needed for domestic and strictly hospital purposes.

November 7, 1922

Not during July, August or September did I get to Point Barrow on account of the impossibility to travel. Sail boats were dangerous and the trail impassable as to sleds and dogs. I did offer to walk the distance if needed in any emergency, but no request came. With October 1st work again opened and by sledge, and I have made the visit weekly saving once or twice only when storms forbade.

I regret to announce three deaths in the hospital recently. Two were from Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, malignant cases, death ensuing within a very few hours after onset. I have no serum with which to treat it. Diagnoses were verified by laboratory findings. The third death was from pneumonia, a bad case coming to us late and death resulted within 36 hours after treatment was begun. And an old man, operated recently with the hope to remove a tumor from abdomen, but which proved to be inoperable, malignant, is yet in hospital, being nursed and cared for and being

made as comfortable as may be, until death will end his sufferings. I was disappointed in that I could do nothing for him. He came to me too late, at least.

Prayer meetings, Wednesday night, are being largely attended, I am for some weeks giving a series of Bible readings, following the outlines of Dr. Schofield's latest works as issued by the Philadelphia School of the Bible. These appeal not only to young people who read and follow me closely with open Bibles, but to the older ones as well, who merely listen.

November 9, 1922

I hope to get away to Wainwright very soon (80 miles distant). January proved a bad month on account of the great cold. November for my first itinerary and February for the second, will be the better plan. The people down there have been writing me and have urgen that I get down as soon as I may. I read a confidential letter from one intelligent native down there, written to one of my young elders here, detailing certain "strange things" being experienced by one of the young and most intelligent men in Wainwright, one who interpreted for me to some extent on former visits down there, a man of position and influence. It is said that 'this man is going into trances, is in them visited by the spirits of those now dead who converse freely with him as to many matters pertaining to the future life, and that these messages are repeated to relatives of these dead people later!' It so happens that I saw this man in one of his cataleptic attacks when in Wainwright in January. Not at that time was it told me by him or others that they had "visions" during these attacks. I am much concerned, naturally, and wish to get down there at the earliest possible moment. The responsibility is great, but I cannot shirk it. I must use discretion and great care lest I over-do what I consider my duty. I will tell him that in my judgment the whole thing is of the devil, and we will pray that he may be relieved from further mediumistic tendencies. This is the fourth instance I have run up against along this line since being in Alaska and among this people. Their old medicine men were capable of doing many strange wonders of which I have reliably been told by white men of repute who personally saw and heard. They were assuredly in league with the devil. And when the Lord's work prospers, Satan invariably revives his efforts accordingly. And Satan is anxious as to Wainwright. One earnest Christian man, of unquestioned piety and purity of life, on the trail one bad night, stopped at a deserted igloo twenty miles from nearest habitation and alone. Barring the entrance, eating his supper, sitting then and reading his New Testament ere retiring, he heard loud steps in the narrow underground passage entering his one-room abode for the night. Instantly it occurred to him that Satan was tempting him and the thought impressed him strongly: "Satan will say Jesus cannot help me — Jesus no good." Dropping to his knees he quickly prayed and audibly - "Jesus, save me and care for me now." Instantly those steps so audible and so plainly heard and even felt, stopped. Next morning the door was barred still, as he had barred it, his dogs were unmolested, no tracks were about, no one had been on his trail that previous night, and that man implicitly believes his prayer for divine assistance was instantly answered and that the Satanic influence at work to undermine his faith that night was siapelled. That man is a prominent deer man in Shishmareff, speaking good English and reliable. The writer has no sympathy or comprise whatever with such works of darkness, and is disposed to fight anything of the sort on this coast with the Sword of the Spirit as grace may allow.

I have operated three or more cases since all this heavy work has been pressing during last three or four weeks, all doing well saving the old man spoken of above. I sent home to Wainwright one of the little boys here for some months with bone tuberculosis. He is cured. His companion is yet with us. One woman from Wainwright has in last week been sent home cured by operation of trouble of long standing. She is now able to take her place in family affairs, and ought to be thankful. But so few show any appreciation whatever, although they may feel it deeply. It is proverbial among all whites on this northern coast that locally at least gratitude is an unknown quantity with the Eskimo, but we have seen some of it nevertheless. Be that as it may, the Lord knows, and in time this people will know. Not one in twenty will say thank you, when we serve them with medicine or otherwise. I have sought to teach it them, but it is hard for them to either say or remember.

We need 100 new Bibles, with references. I am wondering if the American Bible Society will help us.

Capt. Amundson, the explorer, is in winter quarters in Wainwright. He came north on Capt. Backland's ship and had to be left at Wainwright for the same reason as that necessitating unloading our freight there, and the Commander at once erected his buildings for housing his air-plane, his effects, and his companions and self. He has been in Barrow this week on a flying trip by sledge, and called on me. Last night Mrs. Greist and I had the honor of dinner at Mr. Brower's, the dinner in honor of Commander Amundson. It appears that the explorer is having some difficulty with his plane, that certain parts are needed, and he is seriously perplexed. I thought mayhap in our plumbing supplies I might have just what he needs, but no. He is hurrying down coast by dogs to Nome and hopes to get what he must have ere he starts across the Pole in plane with early June. If he is in further need I have offered to install the lathe and gas engine sent us in 1920, which have never been unpacked as yet. His mechanic would then be able to accomplish much. But he for the moment will go to Nome. He plans to fly to Barrow early in May for a two weeks' final effort to get e verything in perfect readiness for this hazardous trip of 1400 miles across the Arctic.

November 8, 1922

The church lights are very poor and require constant doctoring. The same may be said of those at manse. I am frequently carrying lights to church from manse. I would recommend that you consider well the following proposition, that you send me two gas systems, one for church, the other for manse. These systems are made quite cheaply and one sufficient in size for either of these buildings affording from six to twelve lights can be had at from $45 to $65 in Seattle. I believe then our troubles will be ended for a period of years. You will understand that there is a central pressure tank, holding from 8 to 10 gallons gasoline and with pump, and communication to various rooms of the building or locations for the lights there is a small lead pipe carrying the gasoline, and hanging from ceiling there is a burner. I can readily install them, and the service will be excellent as compared with our present difficulties and expense so frequently had as to repairs. I seldom have the time to "tinker" ~~with~~ these lamps, and so hire some native genius who works with the lamp and cleans it and puts it in commission once more. But there are a number of these old lamps stored away in oil house past redemption. Each costs from six to ten dollars, and so in the end an expensive

way to furnish us light. The central tank, with burners here and there, is the cheaper manner in the end. And it is far more satisfactory. Kindly consider this appeal, will you? I will suggest make, or manufacturer's name of the system, recommended, and with it such additional material as will enable us to keep it going without ordering supplies very soon again. I am growing awat from the idea of extending from hospital the electric lighting system -- at least for the present. The gas systems will be far cheaper as to maintenance. This electric light plant is worse than a sick baby to care for in this latitude. It requires my constant surveillance and most frequent attention.

I am hoping to induce Capt. Amundson to present our Mission with his buildings in Wainwright when he leaves or disposes of same in May. It may be he will insist on sale. If not too much I may buy at my own risk, hoping your Board will take the material off my hands with which to build small chapel and nurse's rooms. I can hardly for authorization by mail in time, although I wish you would kindly express yourself at earliest opportunity. If I secure the stuff as a donation to the Mission I will have the buildings wrecked (they are one mile from village) and hauled down to near trading post for safety. Native labor can surely be had for this at small cost. I will learn prospects when I go down. I had no opportunity to approach the explorer while here.

November 9, 1922

I have now exactly 333 members of Barrow Church in full communion. My increase since coming to Barrow approached the fifty mark. It will go well beyond present figures ere close of year, I believe. But I am not deceived by numbers. Line upon line and precept upon precept is required and constantly. These people are mere children. They need constant teaching as they forget, Oh, so readily. Stable characters there are, and some few are not possessed of mental poise and grasp and aptitude, but they are in the minority, it seems to me. I am glad He said: "To whom little is given of him little will be required." But it is up to us to increase that little. Point Barrow is a church which to me seems at times almost hopeless. They are isolated, and the missionary can visit them but once a week at best, and for months at times, he cannot get there. They are very ignorant, very slow, very far behind Barrow proper. With them at times I am very sorely tempted to become discouraged, but I remember that all discouragement comes from Satan and then I smile and try harder than ever. Dr. Spence sought to induce all Point Barrow people to move down to Barrow proper, to dismantle buildings and locate in the one village that church work might be centralized. I do not know but that, from purely a church standpoint he was right, but Point Barrow is a far better hunting field than is Barrow. And for self-existence reasons they must remain there. And probably as long as time remains there will be a village at the Point. But it is an uncouth, isolated, umpromising field. Wainwright is infinitely more promising as a mission station, the people being far more intelligent.

Mrs. Greist sorely needs a washing machine for manse. The old, dilapidated affair now here, found in the junk on our arrival, has long since served its day, and it is in truth a poor proposition. Mrs. G. cleaned it up and is using it, but complains bitterly as to her lot in premises. She feels that either the Board should supply this Mission with a machine else that I personally should purchase same. My requisition for one last year resulted in nothing, but she hopes that you will listen to her prayer this year.

In this connection, to make a trip of twelve miles to Point Barrow, with temperature -30 F., and with poor dogs, and to be en route two-and-a-half hours, whereas with a team of efficient dogs the trip ought easily to be made in one-and-a-quarter hours when trail is good, is hard on the missionary who is pressed for time. And such has been my experience more than once. And to start to Wainwright with poor, underfed dogs, and to be five or six days en route, whereas with a good team the trip ought to be made in from two-and-a-half to three days (as it was made this week by a native with a white man's dogs) would appeal to any member of your Board were it necessary for him to make that trip.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

Barrow, Alaska,
October 25, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

Referring to various letters recently had from both yourself and Dr. Marquis, and to one of two in particular in which you urgently warn me against further expense as to the Hospital building itself until further orders, would say:

Financial statement going to you herewith will consequently prove a disappointment. But you will please remember that the expense incident to painting the building, both within and without, and completely so, walls, ceiling, all wood-work, etc., etc., was incurred on direct orders of Revd Dr. Condit when he was here last year. Mr. Brown, your builder, advised us that the building must have further paint, that it had been impossible for him to get to it, etc. He advised, however, that we leave it until this summer, altho he had some painting done after our arrival and ere the management was turned over to me. But much of the building had merely a "priming" coat thereon, and it seemed essential that the structure be protected adequately. Hence, upon my understanding of orders as had from Dr. Condit, I put men at the work so soon this early spring as might be. The ditching is also a matter of apparent necessity, and absolutely so at least as far as the hospital is concerned. The terracing and sodding about that building is all that saved it from being most seriously injured from the spring waters -- will so save it in the future. But that was an emergency, and even so was undertaken ere I had your orders to curtail all expense further as to the building.

The furnace repairs now being had are of course an emergency unavoidable, as you will admit. I regret it as much as can you, not only as to the expense but also for the reason that it has involved me in a vast deal of hard manual labor of the most severe sort in the prosecution of which (I tried to take the place of one man and thus save us that much wage,) I injured my back. I likewise hurt one hand in ditching, in swinging a pick and shovel, and yet suffer pain from the tendons when these Eskimo "shake" my member. I am doing my "level best," and regret exceedingly if I have been considered an extravagent missionary. But you will please try to remember that this property and this work means expense unless we neglect the plant and the work, and in the arctic it means it doubly so. With the furnaces in shape, the terracing and painting done, I sincerely hope we may escape further emergency work.

hereafter and

I await your orders always.

But I really believe we must try in some manner to get that ice house another year. How we can get through another summer without it remains to be seen. The Lord sent us fresh water ice and from the sea this year, but it is presumptious to depend thereon again. And that ice room in hospital is a failure, pure and simple. It is now filled, and will not be touched until spring, our daily needs all winter being hauled and piled on a high bench out of reach of prowling dogs and replenished from week to week as needed. Our main supply lies upon the ground on borders of the little pond in-land one mile from hospital. It costs more to haul the ice later on than when first cut owing to bad trail. Water at all potable in summer costs us 25¢ the 10 ¢Ø gallon barrel, and it requires about one dollar per day to keep the hospital supplied in summer, with water for washing and scrubbing. I strongly recommend the ice house so soon as finances will admit, and as an economical measure.

And I believe it wise [redacted] that the large tanks now here and intended to be connected to furnaces, be installed in basement. Mr. Brown set one up in an outer room, but it serves us merely to store water in during a few short weeks in summer. In basement, and connected up to furnace, ice could be put therein by janitor and plenty of water had in upper kitchen by means of the little pump sent us, the $6 affair used in all kitchens in states for cistern water. I am not ready to recommend that the complete plumbing be put in -- that is not needed particularly and would involve great expense. And I am not sure that I could do it properly and well. But I believe I can connect up that tank and most if not all material is here. It involves this one expense only, that of flooring sufficient to extend the enclosed room in basement to wall facing sea. There is a deal of wasted space there, and if it be floored we can use it to very great advantage. It would be floored with same material used in building ice house. If you order the ice house, I suggest you add 500 feet and we can manage thereon and nicely I believe, getting not only the ice house but the tanks connected up in the enlarged basement room.

That hospital attic ought be floored. Mr. Brown can tell you how greatly it is needed. We have so little storage room here. The attic is needed. My requisition last year covered all needed material and carefully figured.

I repeat, I hereafter await all orders as to any improvements on hospital saving only and always, I assume, emergencies. And by that I mean, breaks, dangerous situattions not anticipated.

Yours,
H W Greist
Henry W. Greist,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

Carbon for
S. Morgens

(over)

P. S. ---

One other matter of repair to Hospital Building may demand attention ere long. I refer to chimney. Throughout last winter, when wind was from a certain direction, that chimney common to both furnaces, smoked very badly -- or rather refused to functionate, and both registers emitted clouds of dense smoke. The walls and ceilings consequently became blackened, and ere we painted same this early summer it became necessary to hire a woman to wash all walls with soap ere we could give them the necessary decoration.

I considered purchasing locally heavy sheet iron, and from it make an extension to chimney, running same up some several feet. However, the arrival of freight, the collapsing furnaces, the painting, the enforced ditching and terracing, all so utelized my time and attantion that the summer escaped me and with no care given the chimney. It is now too late to do anything with it this winter.

I had few brick here, insufficient to do much as to extending stack. But with repair to these furnace foundations I have removed several hundred brick and substituted therefor cement, and I now believe we have sufficient brick with which to run that stack to a proper height. And if this same difficulty is had this winter, if these two registers emit smoke and gas with contrary winds, I take it that an emergency will result which will with the early spring demand that I extend that chimney and with such labor as may prove necessary. I will lay the brick myself -- can do it, and will only be necessary to hire such additional labor as is required to carry brick and mortar to the roof. I cannot be expected to become a hod carrier. -- cannot do it.

At the present moment this appears probably as the sole matter of urgent expense further than foundation for dynamo, and latter cannot have care until such time as your Board sees fit to send me additional cement.
Possibly, owing to slip-shod manner in which these two furnaces were put together, with great crevices between the demountable parts, allowing gases to escape from fire-pot into surrounding air chambers, -- possibly since I have with very great care and painstaking effort cemented same ~~xxxxxxxx~~ (with stove cement sent me this year, fortunately,) -- perhaps now we will escape this menace this year, and if so we may escape the expense of running this flue higher.

But this is a mere sample of the many troubles arising because of inferior workmanship which I am willing to blame wholly upon that man Hide. The electric wiring which I understand he did, is a notorious example, and it has caused me extensive and all but never ending grief. Mr. Brown probably served the Board in premises to the extent of his ability, but what can one man do in company with another who deliberately plans the over-throw of the whole proposition?

If now I am forced to expend further funds upon that chimney, please be lenient. The smoke is intolerable, inside the house.

Yours truly, H.W.G.

OCT 18 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF POINT BARROW

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION

Barrow, Alaska,
July 17, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
General Secretary, the Board of Home Missions,
The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

Referring to your letter of November 3, 1921.

Because your letter did not reach me until March it seemed difficult to promulgate any plan as to fees for white patients and in the midst of the year.

Four white patients have been had, all for major surgery.

One, the wife of Surgeon P. E. Doyle, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, stationed at Herschel Island, and a Presbyterian woman, was charged no fee whatever for the reason that, firstly, her husband gave Mrs. Doyle his constant care in hospital thus relieving very greatly Miss Makin, and this at night as well as in day. And again, throughout this year of enforced residence in Barrow the Doctor has constantly given and freely of his aid in the hospital, as to anaesthesia, laboratory work, and in caring for all patients in my absence down the coast at Wainwright. Under any circumstances a physician would merit and have a special reduced fee, but in view of above facts I deemed it wise and well to waive all fees in his case.

Three other white patients have been charged for hospital services--"Room" fees only. Much work has been done by me for whites both here and at Wainwright, and both within and without hospital, all of which was complimentary, no professional fee whatever being charged or collected, directly or indirectly. But in all the hospital has lost nothing. No patient has been charged less than $5 per day for room and care. All moneys so received are reported in Financial Report to our Treasurer, Mr. Varian Banks, copy of which goes to you either in this or under separate cover.

But announcement has been made and it is advertised among all whites now resident on this coast that, beginning with our second year, Aug.1st, 1922, regular fees will be charged all whites on this coast, missionaries only excepted, but with a special reduction in favor of Bureau of Education employes, this discount being at least 30% and with no charge whatever for medicines and surgical dressings and some other matters. Combined fees in all four cases operated this year to date would have amounted to not less than $500 if done by a modest surgeon in the state, and many in New York or San Francisco would have collected for the four cases not less than $1000 and the work could not possibly have been done better be the operator whomsoever he might. And it is neither fair nor reasonable for whites on this coast to make money to expect services

skilled in character to be rendered gratis or other than at a figure commensurate with cost of maintenance on this far north coast. The writter desires to at all times prove the "good Samaritan" when same is indicated, but he came not here to expend his time, thought and energy, (so fully occupied with legitimate mission work,) for those money making whites who in turn lose no opportunity to profiteer off the missionary and as quickly as opportunity offers. Neither the writer nor this hospital have received any special reductions from those prices charged natives and in trade -- we pay retail price and in cash for all we secure from trader or others, the profits being excessive to the superlative degree. Consequently, the writer feels well entrenched in his position, and believes the Board will protect him in his decision that, those on this coast to make money, ought pay and pay well for such service as they may desire.

The following notice will be posted in the Consultation Room in the Hospital:

"Private white patients will be charged $50 per week for room and "ordinary care. This includes heat, light, meals, and such nursing "as may be ordinarily required. Laundry of bedding, gowns, towels "and wash cloths is included. Drugs and dressings are to be "charged for extra. Operating room, anaesthesia, services of physician or surgeon will all be charged for extra, and in no case will be less than corresponding fees charged by first class hospitals or competent practitioners in the states. When "Special" nurse is desired, a fee therefor will be expected corresponding with such services had in any first class hospital. And all this account the excessive cost of supplies, equipment and maintenance.

In arriving at this basic charge of fifty dollars per week we have been influenced by not only our knowledge of present charges for like accomodations and services in hospitals in the states, but have endeavored to keep in view the greatly increased over-head expense in Barrow Hospital. Fifty dollars per week will result in no profit. But it will, we believe, let us out without loss. And we believe the obligation involved is in both directions, -- If we are under obligations to act the part of the Good Samaritan to any whites on this coast who meet with misfortune and are ill, likewise they are or should consider themselves under obligation to help meet the expense to which we are put in our laudable enterprise of maintaining on this coast an institution such as this. And we believe objections to our fees will prove rare indeed.

The fifty dollars is subdivided as to items as follows:

Nursing - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$20.	
Meals, @ $1, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	21.	
Fuel - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	7.	
Lights - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1.	
Laundry - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	-1.	$50.

If now, the nurse receive 50% of that portion rightly credited to the nursing department, this will leave $40 to the Hospital treasury.

The Operating Room will be credited with a fee of not less than $15 for each operation had. The Anaesthetic fee will not be less than $15. Paster of Paris casts will be charged for especially, as will all medicines and supplies used. All this will of course go directly into the Treasury.

And should "Special" nurses be asked for they will be charged for at a rate not inconsistent with the usual rate charged for same service at home. It is not intended to work a hardship thereby upon any patient helplessly the victim of circumstances -- under no circumstances will this be permitted in any given case. Those whites already cared for in hospital have without exception, saving perhaps Mrs. Doyle only, received and have been freely given very special care by Miss Dakin and so far without extra charge. But we could not afford to regularly do this nor can we do it if we are to serve this native population as we desire ~~xxx~~ which we consider our first duty. But it is entirely conceivable that cases may arise wherein this special care will be demanded, as it is insisted upon at home, and by those entirely capable of paying therefor, and in these cases we will charge therefor accordingly.

While contrary to the Code of Ethics of the American Medical Ass'n, of which I have been an honored member for long until current year (and through very great carelesness I allowed my membership to lapse,) -- while it is inconsistent with medical ethics to "divide" or "split" fees upon any basis whatever, and while I feel that you hardly look at the matter fairly, or rather that your position is not well taken and that through lack of knowledge as to matters medical, nevertheless I gracefully bow to your judgment and will render to the Mission Treasury strict account of all personal fees collected and give this Mission credit for 50% thereof. I am not in "private" practice, 'tis true, and perhaps this fact tecnically relieves me from any culpability in this "division." Furthermore, I am your employe, and my time and my thought belongs to the Board -- the best that in me lies. However, there is another way of looking at it, as you will admit. It is a debatable subject, as any surgeon or medical man fairminded in attitude will tell you. And I have strong argument on my side. But, as said, this year I have charged not one penny for all the work I have done, and I will continue to charge nothing for such work rather than be guilty of unprofessional practice in dividing fees, if in so doing I really do violate the Code. On contrary, I might charge "reasonable" Arctic fees and render all to the Lord. But my conscience hardly asks that of me. When I consider the cost of my personal supplies, and the terrific freights added thereto which this year you asked me to pay (the Board paid all freights on my personal supplies my first year as per agreement, but not this last summer,) I am left a surprisingly small margin with which to purchase books, or with which to assist my boys at home. However, as oft times said, I came not to Alaska to make money, but rather because of a deep seated conviction that I ought consecrate my time and such talents as I may possess to the Master for a time, aye more, for life, and here I am. However, if I can consistently add somewhat to my meager income, is it wrong? And yet, above all else I wish to merit the good will and entire absolute confidence of not only the Board but of my Master whom I am striving to the utmost to serve commendably. So, as said, I bow to your dictum. And in all things I will strive to steer clear of any and all criticism, and justly.

As to the natives and fees charged them. As yet I have primulgated no fees, either as to medical services or hospital care, directly or indirectly, and for the reason that this year has proven a very hard one for them. The fur catch locally was poor, very poor. And whaling has been bad. Little bone was had from the latter. The natives have had no income worth mentioning. Food has proven a very real problem as to all, and with many there has been much very real suffering for the necessities of life. Old experienced trappers with from fifteen to forty traps carefully set and cared for ended the season with not a

single skin to their credit, indebt and without any funds. Those to the far Eastward, migrated there within the last 18 months, did far better. Those here are discouraged, and well they may be. Some 'tis true, secured a few skins, but their earnings were pitifully small. When it is remembered that these skins are traded for necessities and at $25 per skin, and that they pay most excessive prices for that they receive in exchange, more's the pity. And many skins are docked, the price received being from $15 to $20 perhaps, instead of the better price, but the native receives no cheap foods in return. Tp pay $12 per cwt for flour, $25 per cwt for sugar, $2.50 per lb for tea, $1.25 for coffee, $1 per yd for ordinary gingham (until within last few weeks when it was reduced to 75¢) and $1 the yd for "jumper" cloth from which they make parka covers, or "snow shirts," -- when one considers this is it any wonder that our hearts go out to these unfortunates who are so limited? Probably not three families on this coast have had a drop of canned milk within their homes during this last year. They cannot afford it. In face of all this, we simply have refused to charge this people for medicines or for hospital care notwithstanding we occasionally employ one or more about Mission premises in labor, the only possible source of income to most of them. To demand this wage or a portion thereof in return for that we have done for them is hard. So, we have hesitated from week to week, from month to month, to promulgate your suggested plan of charging a nominal fee for our services that in so doing we may develop these people along independent lines.

We believe the idea is excellent, but we await futher instructions. And we doubt exceedingly if the time is opportune therefor. Perhaps, if the oil industry on this coast, as prospective now, will develop this next year or soon thereafter and give to this people employment at fair wages, perhaps then we will be able to put into effect your proposed plan. I suggest and would recommend that we await further developments. "Book accounts" at present would be worthless, practically. And to run them into debt and have them feel that they are in debt and cannot pay out, is in my judgment equally questionable.

Many have donated meat to the hospital when meat has been plenty. Some have made and donated slippers (native made muckklucks) for wear of convalesent patients in hospital, as Miss Lakin will have reported.

Under no circumstances now or in the future would I dream of claiming any portion of a fee charged a native for medical services or hospital care. This, in reply to your suggestion that the Board would deem such course on my part as unwise. Please therefore dismiss that idea from your mind. I have at no time considered it even remotely. It was very far from my thought when I wrote you as to fees. I had whites in mind, and them only.

Sincerely yours,

H. W. Greist

Henry Wireman Greist, M.D.,
Superintendent and Missionary in Charge.

OCT 13 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF POINT BARROW

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION

July 25, 1922.

Revl Dr. J. A. Marquis,
Gen. Sec'y, The Bd. of H. M.,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

Through excessive vibration, the "Hour meter" of the Delco electric dynamo in hospital went badly some time late in winter and is entirely out of commission. The dynamo is servicable and is in daily use, but understand, the little instrument which measures the rate of charge, the amount of charge on hands, and automatically shuts off the dynamo when charge is "full" and thus relieves an otherwise dangerous situation should the attendant forget to watch, -- that meter is no longer in use. Certain delicate contained parts are either broken else shaken loose, some of the very small wheels are fallen, and mechanism is badly mixed.

Manufacturers warn owners of this plant to not undertake any repairs of this meter. Notwithstanding when a boy I served three years apprenticeship as watch-maker, nevertheless I hesitate to "monkey" with this instrument. It is my purpose to send same to San Francisco in care of Mr. H. B. Bloomfield who leaves here on the U. S. Revenue Cutter, the Bear, ~~so soon as the reaches B~~. If the western agents for the Delco will quickly get another instrument off to us by first class registered mail we would probably receive same on Xmas mail, but otherwise it cannot get here until next summer, one year hence, ~~or rather~~ it probably would not get through Seattle Post Office ere then. But haste on part of the people will enable us to have this much needed part more promptly. And for this reason I am ordering this part direct rather than through your office, but am requesting that bill be sent directly to your office.

I will send out the broken instrument that it may be repaired that we may be given credit for its value.

This dyname would better be upon a cement base, a solid foundation, rather than built up onto a wooden frame such as ~~Mr. B~~ Brown placed under it. The vibration is most excessive. I have braced the machine as best I can with heavy timbers from all sides. And this temporarily, because I expect to put in a cement foundation either beneath this present small plant else, if you see proper to grant my request for the larger dynamo, then under that when it shall have been received. It would be a waste of material to build at considerable expense such base under this small plant if this summer we have the larger engine sent us. And I did not put in foundation last autumn because Mr. Brown insisted that this wooden one would serve.

In my order for another meter I am insisting against repairs being made to one returned that it may be ~~in turn~~ returned to us, and for the reason that Mr. Bloomfield tells me the margin

of time between his arrival and last sailing of Victoria for Nome will probably be matter of one or two days only. His knowledge of matters on the coast causes me to adopt this plan.

Trusting to have your approval of my course in this emergency, I remain

Yours sincerely,

H. W. Greist

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Charge

1 enc -- copy order for Delco meter

Later - am holding broken instrument here pending arrival of new one.

OCT 13 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

THE HOSPITAL OF BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 5, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
General Secretary, the Bd of H.M.,
New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

In a former letter I discussed the ditching which I found essential to sanitation and general comfort. It is now completed and proves to be a wonderful relief, and Mr. Brower says: "The swamp in which the mission buildings have for many years stood is now a thing of the past." The total cost as to hired labor was $23.98.

The Hospital has been completely painted within. This matter was discussed and ordered cared for, while Dr. Condit was here last summer. I am now having the exterior given the additional coat of paint as also recommended by Dr. Condit ere he left. This expense ought be reported as "Completing Hospital." I cannot yet give complete figures, but the amount will be near $150.00 for labor alone. This means, all interior walls, ceilings, wood work, sash, doors, etc., and exterior as well. I will complete work within the next three or four days.

On further study of the probelm I resolved to terrace about the Hospital, sodding same, and making such ditches as seemed absolutely necessary a permanent proposition, sodding sides, etc., as against caving and erosion. This is the best I can do short of cement work which with material on hands is beyond me. I compliment myself in the beauty of the work. While seeking to secure practical results, at same time and without additional -- at least without excessive additional -- cost I attempted to do a neat "landscape" bit of work, and believe you will acknowledge same when you happily come to Barrow. I believe I have effectually gotten rid of the water which formerly ran underneath our building and all around it. I cut sod far out on the tundra and had it hauled in sleds, and utelized soil had from ditching and for filling. It proved hard work, and largely because of the handicap of toiling without proper tools and without vehicles other than sleds. I was forced, as usual, to work with the men at all times, they being wholly incapable of "going ahead." The total cost is $73.20. But even so, the same work in Indiana would have cost in excess of $100, and I know from much experience. The improvement in appearance alone of Hospital premises adds $1000 to our valuation.

Sincerely,

Superintendent and Missionary in Chg.

OCT 13 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 7, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
General Secretary, the Board of Home missions,
The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

With the close of my first year's service as medical missionary among the Eskimo of Point Barrow and contiguous Arctic coast it is desired to report certain results of that careful painstaking study had of this people as to diathesis, resistance and disease. Complex and involved, with some factors difficult to grasp, the matter has proven anything but easy of analysis. The writer's experience and research work within the Cape Prince of Wales Mission, including the villages of Wales and Shishmareff, with frequent opportunity to observe the peoples of the Diomedes and even those from East Cape, Siberia, coupled with opportunities enjoyed during a visit to Tellar Mission, -- this has proven of help but mostly as a comparative check to that study accomplished here.

And because certain definite convictions have proven the net result your correspondent begs to put himself upon record even tho he may take issue with one or two medical predecessors and in so doing invites criticism. And it is also purposed to make certain recommendations based upon this study and upon those resultant convictions.

While Syphilis and Tuberculosis both claim toll on this Northern coast, nevertheless the writer finds it most difficult to accept the findings of some who have both written and spoken in most pessimistic terms as to the wide spread ravages of the White Plague among the Eskimo.

~~It is not only admitted but urgently submitted that~~ Conditions as to housing, dietetics and sanitation are ideal for a most extensive involvement with Tuberculosis. But, there appears a marked natural resistance and that notwithstanding the very high per centage of malnutrition. Probably 95% of the children are below par, -- ~~it is actually believed~~ this figure is conservative, -- and this is due to (a) improper food or food improperly prepared, and oft times to insufficient food, (b) to insanitation through crowded conditions within the igloo during winter, to insufficient ventilation, and to lack of cleanliness. It is believed that with a given number of whites situated similarly, that within a remarkably short time that number would be decimated with Tuberculosis. It is indeed remarkable that Tuberculosis is so seldom seen among this people of the far North situated as they are in a way which would ordinarily preeminently predispose thereto. Dr. P. E. Doyle, (of McGill University, Montreal,) tells me that during his service with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police covering some years and extending from Hudson Bay westward to Herschell Island, and in the medical department, he has observed but one case of Tuberculosis Pulmonalis, among the Eskimo.

Within the Wales territory the writer saw but one case of Tuberculosis and that was one of Pott's disease (tuberculosis of spine.) He saw two children in the Mission of Tellar orphanage who gave clinical evidence ot Tuberculosis Pulmonalis, both of whom improved markedly and quickly under rest and proper amount of fresh air, reports being later had as to apparent cures in both cases. There were no cases of Tuberculosis in Shishmareff during the period the writer spent in the Wales Mission. And he learned of no suspicious cases upon the Diomedes through close quizzing of natives from those islands.

Three cases of Tuberculosis Pulmonalis have been seen on this Northern coast during the year, two of them being in very old women in Wainwright, and both give histories suggesting that this disease may have been chronicly entertained by them for many years. Both may die from some interrurrent disease. One case only has been observed in Barrow, a young mother brought to the village from tent life with the reindeer herds where she was doing well and holding her own. On reaching Barrow she entered an igloo wherein throughout the winter there slept each night some fifteen people and in one room not over twelve feet square. Late in winter she was confined and soon thereafter died and from Tuberculosis. Had she remained in the open and within her tent home it is possible she would have ultimately recovered the chance infection. I maintain that this one case was the victim, not of Tuberculosis, but of insanitation.

One case of Tuberculosis of Larynx resulted fatally here in Barrow, but that one case gave every evidence of improvement so long as she was kept under sanitary conditions. Returning to Igloo life in Barrow and in winter and with crowded conditions, she quickly succumbed. She likewise was a young mother and ill nourished.

One case of Pott's disease has been had here, of many years duration, and while we kept her in hospital she did excellently well and seemed improving notwithstanding a complicating Psoas abscess. However, she insisted upon returning to her igloo and in winter, and notwithstanding every morally pursuasive effort to cause her to remain, she went home and there quickly died from mixed infection.

In hospital now we have two young boys with Tubercular knees, due to injuries neglected. But under appropriate treatment and sanitary conditions both cases are making delightful recoveries. Both came to us from Wainwright, where the writer found them in mid-winter and ordered them to hospital. With these two boys the problem has been largely one of improving nutrition, building up resistance, etc., and with that accomplished recovery seems assured. The average white patient so discovered would have proven more refractory.

~~It is believed, aye more~~, the writer feels sure that could the problem of sanitation and food be solved as to this people that Tuberculosis would become, rapidly, an unknown disease among them. Unlike the Indian the Eskimo does possess a very marked natural resistance to Tuberculosis. Fuel is so very scarce upon this coast that, during the colder months of the year (some ten of them,) the people must "double up" that one small supply of wood may serve two or more families. Consequently it is the rule rather than the exception to find within one igloo not fewer than three families throughout the winter. And there are many long weeks at a time when a well fed Eskimo is a rarity within this village. This was especially true during the last year during which time few seal and but two whale were killed, and the scarcity of furs

made it impossible for the native to purchase food stuffs.

Syphilis, however, spells another story. There is more Lues on this Northern coast than this world dreams of. Could the history be written, the world would be amazed and would term it one of the blackest pages in American history. But as to how and when Syphilis came to Point Barrow is hardly germane to this paper. Suffice it to say, it is here.

The writer has yet to see his first initial lesion of Syphilis either here or within the Cape Prince of Wales territory. All cases seen have exhibited tertiary manifestations and apparently these are of long standing. Excepting only inherited Lues, practically all have been in persons over thirty years of age. Disavowing definite conclusions as yet, nevertheless it is believed that fully 25% of all adults past forty years of age on this coast show evidence of Syphilis. Many grave lesions are encountered, of bone, muscle, nerve and skin. Blindness tracable thereto is not rare. It is not difficult for the inexperienced observer to mistake some of these manifestations to Tuberculosis. It not infrequently occurs that these old lesions (and many are actively infectious, even so,) are unsuspected until the individual is stripped for a thorough examination, as most of my patients are examined when they first present themselves at our clinics for whatsoever malady and that we may get a "line" on them physically. And thus we very oftrn discover some syphilide, some node in muscle or bone, some bone lesion in nasal passages, some destructive evidence of Syphilitic ravages. Aches and pains treated oft times by the doctor with "liniments," call really for the Iodides and specific Syphilitic treatment. Wales and Shishmareff are comparatively free of Syphilis. Its traces are there, but attenuated, and the number of cases are proportionately small. The East Cape natives at one time resorted to execution of all females known to have cohabited with white men and as a means of eradicating the half-breed evil, and perhaps it proved salutatary as well in minimizing Syphilis. Many natives from that coast have been seen by the writer, and he has been impressed with their physique and general healthfulness, and he doubts extensive infection with Lues. But alas, the people of Barrow and vicinity proved too meek and inoffensive "Open House" was kept all too frequently to white sailors of a type, and the whaler here for the winter -- and three hundred of them spent one winter here in the nineties -- had ready access to many poor girls who are now paying those wages sin calls for, -- a living if not actual death. And promiscuity soon spread the disease largely.

And the sins of the fathers and the mothers have in truth been visited upon these children. Inherited Lues is a factor to be commonly reckoned with here in treating many ills of childhood. It is always uppermost in the mind of the clinician. It makes for faulty development, depraved physique, poor bones, poor muscles, poor brains. With appropriate treatment early in life and before adolesence the result is very satisfactory. We treat them as we can, but no physician can satisfactorily treat these cases in their own homes. It is utterly impossible. Parents will not cooperate.

With the older people, there is little hope saving in those cases who, becoming so very ill, resort to us for help. In no disease known to man is the treatment more mathematically accurate and surely pregant with result. But the physician must have the hearty intelligent cooperation of the patient. And not one Eskimo in a hundred is capable of giving this. These older ones will in time die off, but what of their children?

Our hope rests with the children of this coast. And any plan will fail which looks not to the betterment of their sanitary condition, to raising their resistance, to improving their nutrition, combined with that which really is a sine quo non -- something which will enable the physician to keep them under surveilance.

Under separate cover and in other correspondence report has been made that a large number of families have now gone Eastward during the last two years in search of better trapping and hunting. They seem to have found it, too. Reports would indicate the wisdom of the move in a material way notwithstanding thereby they eliminate the influence of Church and school and separate themselves from medical care. And because of the large degree of success enjoyed by trappers gone Eastward, others here are pa planning on following. Estimates may have been high as to the total number of souls now east of Barrow, the number having been variously estimated at from 250 to 700. It has proven a most difficult matter to learn facts in premises, but it is doubtless true that many have gone and others will follow. The question is becoming acute, What is to become of these people driven to this measure through necessities of life? Many are sickly, and the ill are without skilled care. The children will grow up in ignorance and largely without spiritual training. Error will rapidly creep in and ere long a sort of superstition will replace the pure Gospel. These children of low resistance, of poor nutrition, what is to become of them? They are wards of Government, and ours as well. We owe them a very large obligation.

It is believed that a large majority of the children on this coast ought be under institutional care. It is suggested that, could the Bureau of Education be shown the facts and could the matter be put before them in a business-like manner, it is not impossible the Government might undertake to build and equip in Barrow a boarding school for such children as might be considered properly placed therein. Regular sleep, regular meals, and proper foods in proper quantities, and under efficient management which would enable their physical needs to be cared for, -- all this would within a few years accomplish infinitely more than is possible otherwise. If these people are ever to rise above their present level it will be through some such effort. Canada is solving her Indian problem and that of the Eskimo in this manner, and the Church of England Mission up the Makenzie at Hay River is so conducted. The Catholic Mission down the Makenzie some hundreds of miles is so conducted. Children are taken from their homes and are put within these schools for from three to five years and well trained the while in those vocations followed by their parents. The Canadian Government pays the expense of this schooling had in these institutions, their remuneration being $1 per capita per diem. 'Tis true, the Indian generally reverts to type, but the fact remains that he has a good body when he returns to his people which would not otherwise be true in many cases. The Church of England is now building a similar school fifty miles up the Makenzie from the coast and for Eskimo children only. With such dormitories in Barrow under either the management of the school teachers here or let out to us, the expenses being paid as a matter of right by the Government, and with a graduate nurse as matron, the children would grow up in the atmosphere of home, would see whaling and sealing, sled building and sledging, would see their people often, would have every medical care either in hospital on occasion or without as conditions would demand, and in mean time the parents would go hunting or trapping in-land or Eastward as they choose, returning if they choose and when they choose to visit their children and their old homes. This will solve the medical demands of these children, will insure their physical future, will insure their training as to school and church.

H.W.G., Barrow, Alaska,
August 7, 1922.

And the future will positively prove the wisdom of the move.

In absence of some such plan the future to me looks dark for this people. Our Hospital cannot reach them after they leave for their trapping grounds Eastward, and the Church is powerless and the school as well. We can hardly follow them adequately. One or two trips each year will help greatly, the itinerant prescribing and healing and teaching, but it savors much of the annual visit of the Revenue Cutter the BEAR to this North-West coast and the visit of the doctor to any sick on shore. He prescribes today for todays ills, but what of those of the morrow?

Sup't Maguire of the Bureau of Education promised this village a public bath house, electric lights for the school etc., etc., as soon as the Goverbment can solve the freight problem and secure cheap lumber from the Kotzebue Sound country and from that co-operative saw mill. While at it, why not put all this under one roof, with kitchens and dormitories added? -- And hard by the present excellent school house? It means expense, but are not these children worth it? And in Barrow and because of those peculiar conditions enumerated, it would appear as a worthy subject to consider.

It may be objected that, with those children taken Eastward by parents who find excellent hunting and trapping, better conditions sanitarily obtain; the igloos far removed from the village are not crowded, and children have sufficient food. While this is largely true, yet there remains the other important elements entering into the future problem of these children, medical care, education and churching.

But, having stated my position, ~~and basing it~~ based upon my careful study of the situation, as I see it, after one brief year only, I leave it for wiser heads to either work out to completion or to relegate to the scrap pile where so many "recommendations" have already gone and from those who come to Alaska.

Yours sincerely,

H. W. Greist

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Superintendent and Missionary in Charge.

OCT 13 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 8, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
General Sec'y, The Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

Copy of that program prepared by the Board for use in the Sunday Schools throughout the country on Washington's birthday, 1922, lies before me. I note certain inaccuracies and it is believed their correction will not be amiss as against possible repetition another year. With us, truth is stranger than fiction, and glosses are to be deplored however unintentional.

On page three statement is made that we have two church buildings twelve miles apart." The only church buildings we have in all northern Alaska for the Eskimo are in Wales, and in Barrow proper. There is no church building at Point Barrow and there has never been one there. That organized church has long prayed for a church home, and various efforts have been made by them with that end in view and, so far as writer is advised, without proffered help. They always meet in some igloo, crowded to suffocation, with practically no ventilation. That shed deemed proper for cattle, sheep or even pigs on any well regulated stock farm at home would be accepted with delight by this people as a house of worship.

On same page of program statement is made that meetings are held with temperature of -30 F., and without fires. I held service this last winter at Point Barrow with temperature of -48 and with no fire in the igloo account scarcity of fuel at that time within the village, fires being used only for cooking and then permitted to die out. The only relief had from the intense cold was that animal heat generated by the bodies of those crowded into the one small room. On one occasion and with temperature of -20 F. the writer preached with at least one man sitting nude to waist line account the suffocating heat of the crowded room. And on another occasion one woman removed her fur garments and sat throughout the service clothed as nature clothed her and from a waist line upwards, and because of the crowded, suffocating room. On none of these occasions was there fire within that room. This ought not be, and conditions necessitating same should not be tolerated. However, the missionary to the Eskimo, at least, becomes accustomed to much.

Throughout the year services have been held in Barrow proper twice each Sunday saving only on three or four occasions when the writer was absent down the coast at Wainwright and other villages itinerating, or when he failed to get back from the afternoon medical clinic and preaching service at Point Barrow and in time. And during the same extebded period preaching services have been regularly held in Point Barrow once every Sunday saving only when the missionary was absent down coast, or when storms

H.W.G., Barrow.
Aug.8, 1922.

in opinion of guides forbade the trip. During July only has intercourse with Point Barrow been suspended and owing to fact that snow is gone from trail on land, and the ice out at sea, ordinarily used at this season for travelling, is this year too rough for sledging. If one walks he laboriously wades through deep sand. Those bring the sick down to Hospital carry the ill upon their backs. But in mean time the elders in Point Barrow are holding services every Sabbath afternoon, and Prayr Meeting is regularly held Wednesday night.

Barrow hospital is not the "Only hospital in a radius of 1000 miles." The Government now has a well equipped institution at Noorvick, up the Kobuk river from Kotzebue Sound, and a physician is now there. They are situated about 500 or possibly 600 miles distant, Coast line travel.

Mrs. Eide is not a "graduate" nurse. She had some little training in the infirmary of Carlisle Institute when a student there, but it was very inadequate. Miss Dakin, Head Nurse, has never used her in the nursing department, preferring a raw and wholly untrained native girl. Mrs. Eide shines best as a personal worker, within the homes of her people, and ought be given service of that sort. As a "Bible woman" she would do an immense amount of practical good. She has been in charge of the Junion Endeavor throughout the year and has given excellent satisfaction. She is also the Assistant to Mrs. Greist in the work of the "Barrow Better Babies' Club." She knows how to approach the women of her race and possesses their entire confidence. She is a splendid woman, and no native any where is more conscientiously striving to serve her Master. She is a monument to the judgment of Dr. Sheldon Jackson who took her out when she was a mere child. Her one great error in life was the choice of husband.

Mrs. Greist, a graduate nurse, though without official appointment here and without salary, has voluntarily undertaken extensive work among the women, babies and girls. She has been perhaps the busiest woman in the outfit in that she works early and late and knows not fatigue. Early in the year she organized the mothers and prospective mothers into that which is known as "The Barrow Better Babies' Club," which organization is unique in its scope of work, the study of better babies, pre-natal and care after birth, as well as their proper feeding, dressing and training. From twelve to fifteen babies are given tub baths every meeting day, (the scarcity of fuel and water in the igloos makes bathing of the children difficult throughout the winter months,) and during the year several scores of garments have been made from old rags, old worn garments received in mission boxes, worked over underwear, etc., etc. which have been fitted to babies, children and to the young girls. This "Club" has accomplished work worth while. Mothers with insufficient breast milk through improper home diet or insufficient food, are taken to the kitchen and fed a cup of rich cocoa and other substantial fare by the leader and at personal expense. Some eight times during the winter all attending the meetings have been served coffee, beans, bread, etc.

Hoping this may serve as against the preparation of another program, I remain

Yours for the betterment of the Eskimo,

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Superintendent and Missionary in Charge.

OCT 13 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska
Aug.10, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
Gen. Sec'y, The Bd of Home Missions,
The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

I have the honor to report as follows as to Barrow Hospital for current year, August 6th, 1921, to July 31, 1922.

Henry W. Greist, M.D., Superintendent, Physician, and Surgeon.

Miss Florence C. Dakin, Head Nurse.

Mrs. Annie Eide, House-keeper
Foster Panegeo, Janitor
Helen
Nellie Helpers.

But one death has occurred within hospital during the year. No contagious infectious diseases have been received. Many donations of food stuffs, in way of reindeer meat and fish have been had from natives in appreciation of services rendered. Some wearing apparel notably mucklucks (the native shoe,) have been received gratis also. All this will be subject of special report by Miss Dakin. At times we have been over-crowded and patients which should have been admitted were from necessity denied hospital care. Again at times we have been all but empty. But at no time throughout the year have we been without one or more patients. We have every reason to believe that we have been the means through God's blessing of saving some several lives.

Number of patients prescribed for in Daily Clinic - - - - 1676
Number prescribed for as "out" patients, not in clinic, 175
The following cases have been treated in Hospital, and have had bed and such diet as was ordered:

Fecal impaction - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2.	Recovered.
Gastritis - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2	"
Pneumonia Broncho - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2	"
Suspected Tuberculosis, for study, - - -	2	"
Gastro-Enteritis - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1	"
Acute Articular Rheumatism - - - - - - - -	2	"
Tuberculosis "Attenuated" - - - - - - - - - -	1	Was dismissed as incurable. Died, later.
Tuberculosis laryngeal - - - - - - - - - - - -	1	Pat't left hospital improved. Died later.
Pelvic Cellulitis - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1	Recovered
Follicular Tonsilitis - - - - - - - - - - - -	2	"

Report of Hospital

Opthalmia - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2	Recovery
Iritis, primary, - - - - - - - - - - - -	1	"
Obstetrics - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2	"
Para-Typhoid fever - - - - - - - - -	4	"
Acute Cardiac Dilatation - - - - -	1	Improved
Auto-intoxication (intestinal severe)	1	Recovery
Thrombosis, leg, from injury, - - - - -	1	"
Hemiplegia, Apoplectic 1 Luetic 1 - - - - - - -	2	"
Tuberculosis knee joint - - - - - - - -	2	Both doing well
Endocarditis, complicating Acute Articular Rheumatism - - - - - - - - -	1	Recovery
Syphilis, Tongue and fauces, remarkable as to severity - - - - - - -	1	"

Cases operated:

Fracture Tib and Fib - - - - - - - - -	1	Recovery
Adenitis - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2	"
Curettage - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3	"
Haematoma, Large of scalp - - - - - .	1	"
Perineorraphy - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2	" (white patients)
Lymphademitis - - - - - - - - - - -	1	"
Inguinal hernia, scrotal, - - - - - -	1	" (White man)
Exploratory (Inoperable) - - - - - -	1	Improved -- died later at home
Luxation -- open operation - - - - -	1	Recovery
Ulcer - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1	"
Abscess of Liver - - - - - - - - - - - -	1	Improved, doing well for six weeks, when violent nose bleed proved fatal.
Psoas abscess - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1	Improved. Returned home and died from "mixed" inf.

Total number of different patients had in Hospital with bed and diet -- 54.

This Hospital needs an isolation ward for patients, and more room in case of emergency. Report has already been made as to need of more adequate operating room. Present surgery is on North of building which in Arctic is bad. It is also inadequate as to size, being filled up with cupboards extending to floor, and built in. We need a large ice-house. We require also a larger dynamo. The attic should be finished as storage room, the present plan affording no place in which to store our food stuffs. Plumbing ought be completed. Furnaces are unsuccessful in heating house in winter, amd some improvement of present system is imperative.

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. Greist

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Superintendent and Missionary in Charge.

OCT 13 1922

The PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

Barrow, Alaska,
August 12, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

Relative to our recommended Ice House.

It is earnestly hoped that your Board granted request for this much needed building and that material with which to construct same is coming in upon the boats this season.

July did not prove to be a warm month, and snow fell with few exceptions every day and temperatures at night were near or below freezing point, and yet, the ice in the Hospital Ice Room began melting with late June. We began consumption of that ice some time early in July. And the supply is with even date fully 70% exhausted. We have the months of August and September ahead of us, and this ice is our sole supply of drinking and cooking water. Water had from ponds out on tundra is not potable in summer. The ice house belonging to Manse is very small and originally was intended for the missionary's family alone. I filled both houses, the room in Hospital and Manse house, full to capacity with splendid ice, and my anxiety has been great in face of this hazard -- that of an exhausted supply.

Providentially, a rare combination of wind, tide and current forced high up upon beach a number of vast masses of sky blue ice in very recent days, masses as large as many residences at home, ice which is supposed to be "Old" ice, perhaps many years of age, and which in some strange manner loses its salt. This ice is within three city blocks of the Mission grounds. Today I am having a force of men to salvage this ice. Two are out there cutting it into bits with saws, and three men with dog-sledges are hauling same to Hospital and Manse ice houses. We will again fill to capacity our two small rooms, and all tanks possible. Thus, the Lord has come to our assistance. A phenomenon rarely seen, I imagine, and in the nick of time, as He usually saves His people who trust and obey. But it took faith and I surely did not anticipate relief in this manner from an apparently difficult situation and one pregnant with much evil.

But, can we expect such help another season? We need that ice house.

Yours sincerely,

H. W. Greist

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

OCT 13 1922

Barrow,Alaska.
August 16,1922.

My dear Dr.Marquis;

It is rather hard to get up any enthusiam over letter writing for certainly the ice is no incentive. No signs of it going out as yet. Mr.Brower seems to think the Siberian ice has been driven over here by the wind and that there is a heavy ridge extending up the Point---I do not know how far down. Some of the people are getting a little anxious about the boats coming in. They will be very late.

I was hoping you would be up this year but now I hope you did not start for we are afraid the Bear will not get here. You see it is getting pretty late for it.

Things have been some better here the last few months. I trust they continue so.

All the rooms and halls of the hospital have been painted. It looks very nice now but it was a hard time to go thru as the entire place was upset at the same time. And we had seven patients for a while. After standing it most three weeks I managed to get sick tho I was in bed only two days. Dr.Greist says it was grip. I am all right now.

This week we had the second death in the hospital since coming here. Mr.Brower's step-daughter came from the east about two weeks ago and was taken sick shortly after. Last Wednesday night she was brot to the hospital and after a very hard time died early Monday morning. She was tubercular and had pneumonia and Dr.Greist thinks there were complications.

We have had mostly children patients since February. Four of them had paratyphoid andthere was a little epidemic of Weil's desease which several of the children had. Two boys were brot from Wainwright in April and May with tubercular knee. They are still here but expect to go back by boat when the ice goes out. One got along very nicely but the other is not doing so well. Dr. Greist says he has sent you a report of the work.

I have taken in a young girl about thirteen years old whose parents have gone east for the winter. She will go to school but help with the work here before and after school hours. I am to cloth her with the exception of her fur clothing. So far the things I have used for her are from a box which was sent me. I am hoping for more things up on the boat. At present she helps with Mrs.Eide's work mostly as you know Mrs.Eide has her three children who take quite a lot of her time. It is too bad there is not some place for the children of Barrow to stay,so they could go to school,whose parents go away trapping for the winter.

The young girl,Helen,does nicely and seems very happy here. But you never know when these girls are going to leave you and get married.

I do not think there is a better young man among these Eskimoes than our janitor,Foster. He is also my great help in the Sunday School. When I cannot get there he takes my place and teaches my class. But I always have the teachers class during the week.

Mrs.Eide expects to go out on the boat----when it comes. Your information concerning her as nurse was greatly exaggerated. She did not have a regular training but was eight months in the hospital or infirmary connected with Carlisle school where she went.

Your Sunday School program was interesting but not quite right. Dr.Greist was somewhat put out for he thort I had told you

I worked with the Christian Endeavor Society. But as I have told you in my previous letters, my only work aside from the hospital is the Sunday School. I cannot always leave the hospital and if I did go it would mean keeping someone home from the meeting which they would think a dreadful thing. Foster is president of the society and has several times come to me about things which I try to help him with. But that is all the help I have given them.

We have had very few "out"patients during the past month as most all the people are down the coast hunting. They will come back when the boats come then we will be busy again.

I am enclosing a picture of the hospital which I think is the best I have seen. It was taken at night with thirty-five minutes exposure and the lights turned on only a few minutes. I am sorry I have not the film to send you but it belongs to Mr. Bloomfield. He has several good films of the people here. They are going out this summer.

The children have been bringing in such pretty wild flowers,-yellow poppies and yellow daisies. You see we have flowers even if we have not hot weather. Tonight the thermometer is thirty-five and there is a heavy fog which makes it very cold. But that is better than hot weather. I hope you are not suffering from the heat this summer. Also hope I may hear from you when the boats come in.

Most sincerely,

Florence E. Dakin.

Your Christmas card came in the last mail, April 26th. Thank you.

OCT 31 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 22, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
General Sec'y, the Bd. of H. M.,
156, Fifth Ave.,
New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

Seven miles out from these shores, the U. S. Revenue Cutter, THE BEAR, anchored late last night within a narrow "lead," or channel. Men went out hoping to pilot her east a few miles that she might get into the large area of open water back from Point Barrow, but at 5 A.M. those men returned with the word that the ship had failed to get through the ice pack. And hence, today Miss Moeller, the nurse, was accompanied to shore across this sea of indescribably rough ice and is now safely at home in the Hospital. Not in thirty years, say old timers here, has a like condition obtained with the end of August. This pack-ice is apparently determined to remain throughout our short summer, and appears as tightly wedged in and fastened to this coast as it did in January. The "Bear" brought only that mail coming to Nome on the second Victoria, all other mail having been brought North by the HERMAN, but as yet not arrived here.

The only mail had from you as yet is that carried by Miss Moeller. We hope for the HERMAN soon, but those experienced in the Arctic appear doubtful if the ship can get to Barrow and unload her freight. If we fail to receive our supplies we will be seriously put to it. Even if they be unloaded down at Wainwright, the expense had in securing same will be immense. Mr. Brower and I are greatly concerned. Personally, I know not what we will do for food stuffs.

In this connection permit me to again refer to Dr. Dixon's reques that I purchase my personal supplies locally. That is utterly beyond me. The trading company caters to the Eskimo trade, and will not handle other than "trade" goods, and these are sold at ruinous prices. Mr. Brower, to whom I appealed in premises, took matter under advisement. I asked if he would order my supplies if order were given in one bunch, I to pay by draft or peronal check on delivery, ~~and cash.~~ He declined the offer, not wishing to be troubled with it. He said: "You can buy outside and pay freight and then get your stuff cheaper than I will sell same to you, even tho you buy $1000 worth at one time." They do not care to cater to whites. And their stock is largely composed of second-class goods, his better supplies being had for himself alone. I am now buying ~~much~~ from him at prices ranging from 300 to 500 % of retail prices at home. I cannot afford it ~~even~~ at my salary. And I trust you will make this clear to Dr. Dixon.

I have advices from Wales to effect that our friend Arthur Nagozruk has again gone wrong, and with a young girl not more than sixteen. The citizens there have unitedly signed a petition asking that he be

dismissed from the school, from the Town Counsel and the Mayoralty, and from all active connection with the Church. This I have from Mr. Alfred M. Bailey, on this Arctic coast this last year in service for the Colorado Museum of Natural History, and now in Wales or South of there. But, the new teachers in Wales are ardent Catholics and recently from Ireland, and Arthur wrote me soon after their arrival of some slight friction that even then had occurred in connection with the Sunday services in the church. Also, Mr. Bailey incidentally remarks that Father LaFortune, the Catholic priest for those parts, recently visited the Killeens', the teachers, and it is believed that this visit was had just before the alleged infidelity on part of Arthur. You will know how best to handle this delicate situation. And yet, the matter will be all but ancient history ere you can act. I regret I am not able to get down there, but it is as you know impossible. As to whether the elders will know their duty in premises remains to be seen. Arthur is the president of the Trustees, and is not an elder. Lewis Tungwenok and Jesse ---- Kayasuk are elders, and are good ones. When I say "Good" I mean, they are substantial Christian and moral men, dependable. Lewis is a capable business man, having been a butcher to the whites and owning his own shop for some time in Nome, and he is a clean and upright man with a splendid family. He speaks English well, and has the utmost confidence of all. His education is not as good as that of Arthur, but he is far above average. I feel for that church, and am on my knees to the Father that He in His providence may protect it in this time of trial and danger. The spirituality of Lewis is not questioned by me. He was converted while I was there, and I am pursuaded that, while limited as to knowledge, he is nevertheless a Child of God. He withall is most conscientious and fearless as well. May the Lord guide you with all wisdom in pursuing the proper course as to Wales, is my constant prayer, and may He lead some suitable man to ask to be sent there as sent of God.

I have sad news on this small mail -- as to the death of my son, Arnold E. Greist. I had him in a sanitarium in Indiana, in care of a cousin if mine, an expert in Tuberculosis, but the mother of this boy seemed determined on getting him among strangers in Tucson, Arizona, and soon after his arrival there he was stricken worse and soon died. To lose a son under any circumstances is hard, but to lose one under those attending my loss is doubly severe. While in a small measure prepared, yet I am finding the realization most difficult. He was a very exceptional young man, had graduated in a high school of high standing and with the remarkable general average of 99.3 %, and was bent upon a profession when sticken with Tuberculosis and forced to leave college. But -- "He that taketh not his cross and followeth after Me is not worthy of me," and so -- my way seems blazed. My son was converted but a few weeks before his death, I am told by a brother of mine who writes me the only word I have as to this matter. He is said to have been very happy in his last days, but -- oh, how I shall miss that boy. He wanted to come to Alaska with me. I of course dissuaded him, advising that he remain at home and pursue his studies, and now -- he is gone.

September 11, 1922.

Excuse change in ribbon color.

I enclose copy of letter I have hurriedly written Elder Lewis Tungwenok, of Wales Church. I determined on this and hope it meets with your approval. I hear he has already gone to Mrs. Christensen of York, a most sensible woman and one who for many years

has resided, with her husband, down at York, 15 miles below Wales. She has throughout these years proven herself a friend to the natives of that coast and they go to her in sickness, in trouble, and for all sorts of help, and she is the one angel of Cape Prince of Wales. She is a Lutheran, and devoted christian woman. Hence, I am advising Lewis to take my letter to her that she may explain more fully to him proper procedure.

Yesterday, and at noon, the ice suddenly let loose of this coast and started out to sea, and today for the xxx first time the sea is practically free from ice. We are momentarily hoping to see the HERMAN steaming in, and have not abandoned hope that she will consent to go to Wainwright, load and bring here the freight for this Hospital, for the school, and for the trading post.
I told the teachers that I would supply them coal for one stove during the winter and in their residence part of the school property, but it seems they wish to maintain two fires and from heat of one in living room secure sufficient heat in an adjoining room (a sort of office) wherein to hold a short session of school daily, pupils coming in sections. This, of course, in case their coal is not forthcoming through HERMAN's consent to bring it up. I am not sure that I ought consent to this in face of possibility of our running short either next spring or during the following summer if peradventure trouble is had again next year in getting our freights here. When Dr. Spence was short of fuel he and Mrs. S. lived in one room, ate, slept, and kept all supplies therein, and throughout the winter. It is intimated to me that they were then using Government coal borrowed, as the teachers now xxxxxx borrow coal from us. And of course Dr. Spence conducted such clinic as he had and in that one room also. To my mind, the whole proposition resolves itself thus: I must guard well the hospital's interests, forgetting not also the church and manse. And since the emergency is great I must even at expense of manse and church divide with the Nicholses in their home, that no family suffer in living quarters. But since our reserve supply is not unlimited, and since we cannot be sure that ships will reach us another summer with coal, then it would be well for the school teachers to economise as to use of our coal and limit themselves as Dr. Spence on one occasion did, to one stove. This question will of course be settled with all amity and good will, but I am seeking to plainly show you that caution possessing me in this matter. I am sure we have sufficient coal with which to run hospital, manse and church this next year and until August, 1923. And I believe we can spare sufficient for the teachers as to their home, but our supply is not inexhaustable. The teafhers have asked me to also care for the residence, for a time at least, of the assistant teacher, a native or half-breed, elder Roy Amageok, but I have not consented to this. Ordinarily the Gov't supplies him with fuel. But they could not do it last year and will not again this year unless the HERMAN brings Government coal in. While seeking to cooperate with the Bureau of Education in all proper ways Yet I do not believe you would authorize me to go the limit in this present emergency. I am trying to play safe for all concerned. And because I cannot receive orders covering this emergency and by wire from you, therefore it is strictly up to me to use the very best judgment I have even tho in the end I incur the displeasure of Bureau of Education officials in the states.
Mr. Brower tells me his total supply of coal is but six tons. He has a large family. I told him I would if necessary let him have a little coal during the winter for his home and for one stove only. He thanked me warmly, but insists that the hospital must be protected

at all hazards. He impoverished himself last winter by dividing his supply with the school, expecting as he did 125 tons of Utah coal on the Fox this year. But, like our coal, it is on the beach in Wainwright. If the HERMAN serves us, all will be well, but if she cannot then please trust me to do my very best.

Thanking you sincerely for your courteous and helpful letters by Miss Mueller and by mail as well, I remain

Sincerely yours in His cause,

H. W. Greist

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Charge.

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N.B.-- I have in last three weeks written something like letters acknowledging mission boxes, letters of inquiry, notes of encouragement, etc., etc., from all over the United States. I have neglected no single communication. I have written tersely and rapidly, and have tried to hold up the credit of the Mission and put before writers and those interested a few interesting facts always which will appeal and make them individually feel that we appreciate. Two only of all these people enclosed stamps for reply. School teachers of public schools are writing and asking our young people to write letters to their pupils, and even these forget that letters cost 2¢ each and stationery. And if a native child writes a letter it is brought to me to be mailed. Therefore, I am not greatly encouraging this letter writing. Instances have been known wherein complications arose through such correspondence. One white girl in states attempted to run away from home and to come to Alaska to marry an Eskimo boy with whom she had been corresponding. And that girl has even recently sought to break up the home established through marriage by that boy. I am therefore urging Mrs. Greist and others interested in this matter at this end to see to it that letters from girls are handed to native girls only.

Copy to Mr. Downs

Re call Mrs Parker Likes Wainwright Post?

OCT 31 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 28, 1922.

Rev. John A. Marquis, D.D., LL.D.,
Gen. Sec'y, the Bd. of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

Referring to your favor the 10th of April.

As already written, I believe, I am addressing all communications to either your office or to that of Mr. Banks, and since arrival of mails this last week will in either case send carbon to the other office. Because Dr. S. Hall Young had asked that I send him copies, I did send him copies of all important communications following receipt of advises from him. I will now do so no longer. If he "calls" me, will you please protect me in premises.

I am pleased to know that you are agreeable to that work I tried so hard to do well in Wainwright. My heart is with that people down there, and in all sincerity I believe they deserve all we can do for them. They are a promising lot of excellent people. And a missionary nurse will find that field one in which she can serve the Master with satisfaction. I shall quote your encouraging words to them, when I again visit that station. I take it that you desire me to continue my itinerary trips down there and as I can make them, my suggested plan having been that I try to go once every three months. This matter of quarterly visits was o worked out by myself. No one suggested it to me, either Dr. Condit or yourself, and because I was left broad discretion I have tried to work out a practicable plan. I will exercise all possible economy ~~xxxxxthesextrips~~, and hope to employ but one man hereafter on ~~the~~ these trips, having gotten more confidence as to this arduous and haza hazardous trip even in January. But your small ration allowed me will not serve throughout the entire year. In this connection, I was able to sell some of the supplies bought of the C. S. W. & T. Co., and charged against "Wainwright Mission Acc't," and had the account ta transgerred to myself personally. All this was regularly done and is shown on ledger of Mission as well as on books of the local Liebes Co. trading post. It has reduced cost of this itinerary work some $30 for the last year. But when I made that anuary trip and with two men I took the advise of Mr. Brower of the trading co in toto and went prepared with amply "grub." He was ten days making a one day drive, on one occasion a few years since and down that way, and because of terrible storms, and he warned me from his own experience in eating his dogs. But this itinerary work is work I love. It gives soul satisfaction in that one sees how greatly he is needed and how much his service is appreciated. I can then make diagnoss, lay down a general line of medical treatment which the school teachers try to follow out, and to much better results. I can encourage the people spiritually, get them straightened out as to

do ctrinal error (and they do get into error,) settle petty difficulties, unite and solidify them as a church. They need it. And so soon as you can discover a nurse imbued with the missionary spirit (and none other will stand that life down there for long as she would become lonesome and dispirited without that sustaining element, the Spirit of God calling her into such o consecrated service. And if I may presume to suggest I would recommend that one not too young be sent to that isolated station. And while passing, What a wonderful opportunity for some one wishing to inaugurate a memorial to some loved one, to send material for this small mission building with missionary quarters in connection, and pay the annual salary of such missionary worker. It is a gloroous and exceptional opportunity. Expense of building will be all but nil as I believe I can secure donation of nearly all if not quite all labor, and fuel thereafter will be a small item. Please give it your earnest and prayerful attention, the needs of that poor people at Wainwright.

I hope soon to inaugurate some plan of fees among the natives, every cent of which as matter of course will be turned into Mission Treasury. It will probably have to be a mere nominal fee in most of not all cases as financial conditions with practically all are very hard now, especially those who remain in Barrow or vicinity. Those who went eastward are doing very much better.

And again, it is likely that a large number of natives who are yet here will follow eastward within the next few weeks. The best natives, those ambitious and really worth while, are those breaking away from these barren fields and going to the far East. One man came in with $2,000.00 worth of white fox, and another brought down for trade $2,300.00 worth of same fur. When you compare these figures with the results had by those natives who remained "at home" and worked just as hard and as energetically did their utmost to maintain the boiling kettle, is it any wonder ~~kkk~~ that natives are face to face with the proposition, "to remain and become paupers, or go and make money trapping?" They dislike to desert church and school and hospital, but it is either that else starve. Men who are reputed as trappers and hunters worked all lastseason and made not $25. They were "grub-staked" at trading post and are yet in debt for it. The easterners came back loaded down with fur, and it is infectious. Even our janitor wishes to quit his $90 per month job and go trapping and deer herding eastwrd. All this in addition to that I recently wrote relative to this serious question forcing itself upon us. A trader at mouth of Colville river is recently here and in conversation I went into matter with him carefully and well as to number of people between Point Barrow and Demarcation Point, not inclusive of Pt. Barrow. As nearly as he can figure the number he believes there are now 500 souls ~~xxx~~ east of Pt. Barrow. Traders give me little encouragement in premises, but I believe the church owes it to these people after some plan to care for them spiritually and medically. May the Master through His Spirit give us wisdom and discretionary judgment. I but seek to serve, and am ready for any call or orders given me by you.

We were over-joyed at seeing Miss Mueller, the nurse. She walked ashore over treacherous ice floes and a vast field of rough ice impossible to describe, and from the BEAR anchored out about 7 miles.

miles. Dr. and Mrs. Doyle, here for a year following that surgery I did for her last September, (coming here from Herschel Island as I wrote you,) and the Bloomfields, got off and to the states. I aso also got Mrs. Eide embarked. She seemed disinclined to go, but I told her we could not use her longer and I urgently advised her against attempting to live in Barrow and without means of support. I knew her husband had been thinking of joining her and that she in turn had urged it upon him. Rumors have reached me from apparently trustworthy parties throughout last year of his activities and threats of coming to Barrow. The Methodist minister in Nome writes me on mail just received that Eude has made his friends throughout the winter with the gambling fraternity, and that while he of his own knowledge does not know that Eide has gambled yet it is suspicious. He has kindly kept me in touch with matters down there. It now transpires that Eide has gone to Siberia in recent past. But we are now rid of this troublesome family, and it is to be hoped that we have seen the last of them. I think, however, I wrote of these matters in last few days in another letter, and so, if I repeat in this, kindly forgive.

I am rather rapid as typist, and at one time in my early years was stenographer and typist in railroad office and for a General Superintendent and his private secretary as well. I can in a measure get off a lot of correspondence ina few hours, but my mind is so taken up with a large number of matters I some times get matters comfused. Please be lenient in judgment. I am book-keeper, stenographer, doctor, surgeon, preacher, boss around the premises, and general all around handy man as to a number of matters. I mend the clocks, keep dynamo tuned up, hear complaints as to petty matters in the church and out of it, try to keep all parties in good humor, and withall have little time for self regulation. I am reminded of the missionary from Africa at home on furlough attending a Methodist Class Meeting and when asked for a personal testimony said:"Bretheren, I have been so busy looking after the souls of others for years and years that I have forgotten all about my own soul disorders,if I have any, but praise God I have the witness of the Spirit just the same, so I suppose I am all right." But this life appeals and it is just what I have since boyhood dreamed of doing, and I am happy in service for others and for Him. These simple people appeal to me as none others do. And I hope I am doing some good among them. Mr. Brower of the trading Company appears to think I am not doing a bad job, either. He is not a Christian man and I go not to his class for encouragement, but the world is not a bad judge as a rule.

But as to Miss Muleer again. I am so glad you found her. I feel that she has come in the nick of time. It will prove of very great help to Miss Dakin. We can now look up and forward. We will do a great work this coming year. I can even leave for my itinerary work, as occasion admits, and with better mind as to how the medical work and hospital will get along. With three graduate nurses in the village (and Mrs. Greist holds herself in readiness at all times to go to the assistance of the others,) we can do a lot. We are daily thanking God for your loyalty and support to this great mission enterprise. May we measure up to your hopes in the Lord!

As head of this work I feel the responsibility, and crave your prayers and earnest assistance to the extent of your ability.

H.W.G., Barrow.

My good friend, Dr. Wm. N. Wishard, of Indianapolis, a letter from whom I sent you in winter to read and which letter is now returned, has on this mail sent me a very fine camera. Two or three other surgeons of Indianapolis, all professional friends of mine, join him in the gift. All of them are leading Presbyterians. I am now fixed as to getting you some interesting pictures. My old camera went bad in winter and had really been in poor condition for some time, and I was unable to get any pictures this spring at a time of much intgrest. I wish to get you a picture of my sessions, here and at Point Barrow. I will add to the collection of groups as I find time. I this week climbed at some peril the high look-out lole with ship ladder at Government building, some 75 ft high, and from this "bird's eye" vantage point took some picu pictures of mission premises. It will make a beautiful picture. Folms to date are exceptionally fine and I will add others, making a panaram of entire village from this high point. I have one view of the LADY KINDERSLEY, the Hudspn Bay Co's ship, out at sea, fast in ice pack. Our friends back home are very kind. My own Church and that of Mrs. Greist in Monticello have bee ardent supporters and are sending many mission boxes for Mrs. Greist's women and babies. And I hope to get other pictures of Mrs. G's BARROW BETTER BABIES CLUB this week when she hopes to get them all together ere they separate for the year, so many going eastward. We nearly al-always feed some of these mothers, those with nursing babies and known to have small amounts in their home of food. If my pocket book were only larger, as large as Mrs. G's heart, I would be o.k. She would like to serve these mothers and babies every week. (And she has pretty nearly done it, too.) She is proving a very real mother to them all. And they love her for it. I must get you better pictures of this work. Did I tell you that recently the whites asked me to have a service for them, and that we had it one Sunday night, with special music assisted by our choir of natives, This was the first and has been the only white service of the year Most generally some whites are present on Sunday morning, at least Mr. or Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Greist, etc. But my sermons are for the natives.

I believe the Bloomfields will be in New York some time this autumn and have promised me to call upon you at that time. You a can quiz them as to many mattsrs, of course, and get first hand information as to details difficult to get at by correspondence. Mrs. Bloomfield is a little peculiar in some ways and at times has seemed to wish to dictate the policy of the work in some particulars. She is an Episcopalian, and it was she who openly advocated our lack of right to enter the Wainwright field. -- basing her assumption I believe on the fact that we had neglected it for so long. In little things I have had to smooth the waters with oil more than once. With this possible exception everything has been lovely this last year and never did a company of white people get together from all over the world, strangers, forced to live in close proximity in a shut-in style, get on together and better. I like Mr. Bloom-field much. He is a gentleman of high type. They may go over to Liverpool or London. And then return to California. In this connection, Mrs. Bloomfield demanded that Mrs. Greist give to her certain linens, tablecloths, sheets, etc., left here by Mrs. Spence, that she might take same to Mrs. Spence. But we had no means of knowing the propety of Mrs. Spence. We found some linens here marked; "Mission." And I found an old requisition written by Mrs

marked "Mission," and because I discovered copy of an old requisition signed by Mrs. Spence asking the Board for some sheets, blankets, tablecloths, etc., I hesitated to turn over to Mrs. Bloomfield anything in the mission which had not Mrs. Spence's name written there on. I explained to Mrs. Bloomfield my inability to do this, its lack of good business, etc., but nevertheless she became angry because Mrs. Greist would not permit her to take that which she alleged was Mrs. Spence's. I have had letters from Dr. Spence and he had said nothing of these matters. I prefer to have the request to come direct from Dr. Spence or through your office. And the property should be carefully described if not marked.
On the Bloomfield's insistence I did take some of Dr. and Mrs. Spence's books with their names written therein, to Miss Dakin for safe keeping. And now the Bloomfield's tell me that Dr. Spence wishes me to deliver to Miss Dakin all the Doctor's medical books. But there are no medical works here with his name therein. And I must await orders from either you or Such descriptions from Dr. Spence as will enable me to avoid sending elsewhere property of the Mission. In this position I have bee firm notwithstanding it caused Mrs. Bloomfield to become quite angry, she accusing Mrs. G. of refusing to believe her good word. It was merely that Mrs. G. was varrying out my firm instructions as to sending elsewhere in this village property from the manse without authority, and without word direct from Dr. or Mrs. Spence. I regret this little friction, but I cannot be dictated to by every one as to so important matter. And in it all Mrs. G. and myself smiled and tried hard to be pleasant even tho firm in our position.
This will prepare you as against any allegations against Mrs. G.

Hoping to add a post script ere mails close, I am

Yours sincerely,

H W Greist

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Charge.

Carbon to Mr Brooks